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10, PARK ROAD,
OXFORD

City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.

ANNUAL REPORT

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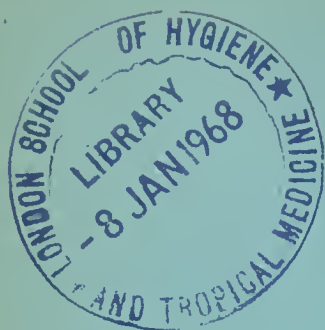
HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1945

Press Office, Dunfermline.

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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1945

BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors
of the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline,
and to the Department of Health for Scotland.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of Dunfermline for the year 1945.

During the years 1941-1944 inclusive no Annual Report was printed on account of war-time difficulties, but the present Report covers the main facts of the health of the Burgh during that period.

While the health of a community cannot be directly assessed by its Vital Statistics, they serve as an indication of progress. So far as can be at present ascertained, the communal health did not deteriorate in spite of the abnormality of the times, although it is probably yet too early to express an opinion.

The infantile mortality rate of 36 for 1945 is the lowest ever recorded in Dunfermline.

Another record is established with the low incidence of diphtheria following the immunisation campaign. Only ten confirmed cases were recorded for each of the years 1944 and 1945.

The strain of the war years was considerable on the department's staff. They gave magnificent service in difficult circumstances.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to all who so loyally co-operated in the work.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
DUNFERMLINE, 13th July 1946.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the war years 1940 to 1945 inclusive, along with the average of the previous years 1934 to 1939 for purposes of comparison:—

	Average 1934- 1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Population	36,655	37,195	40,000	40,400	40,711	41,000	41,182
Number of deaths (cor- rected)	440	490	503	479	465	467	447
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution) . .	12.2	13.4	12.8	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.1
Deaths of infants under 1 year	34	45	49	51	44	54	29
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births	57	76	71	66	50	61	36
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	16	14	12	13	16	12	13
Death-rate per 1000 from pulmonary tuberculosis	0.45	0.38	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.29	0.32
Death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis	0.58	0.48	0.43	0.35	0.47	0.46	0.51
Death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases	0.49	0.40	0.03	0.20	0.39	0.17	0.10
Marriage-rate per 1000 population	9.0	15.2	11.5	10.5	9.3	7.8	9.6
Number of births regis- tered (corrected)	583	625	730	789 (inc. 19 S.B.)	903 (inc. 28 S.B.)	914 (inc. 23 S.B.)	824 (inc. 25 S.B.)
Birth-rate per 1000 pop- ulation	15.9	15.3	16.4	17.7	19.6	19.7	17.8
Illegitimate births per 100 births	4.4	5.7	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live births)	2.2	0.0	5.7	2.7	8.0	3.3	4.8 inc. live and still- births.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Infectious Diseases.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 807, of which 93 were Service cases. This shows a decrease from the total for 1944, which was 880. The average figure for the years 1934 to 1939 was 736, and the figures for the last six years were:—1945, 807; 1944, 880; 1943, 750; 1942, 1033; 1941, 624; 1940, 1305.

The greatest number of notifications of infectious disease was 290, received in the first quarter of the year, and the lowest number was 112, received in the third quarter of the year.

Details of the infectious disease notifications are shown in the following table:—

	Abortus Fever.	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Chickenpox.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Erysipelas.	Glandular Fever.	Influenza.	Measles.	Mumps.
January	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	5
February	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	20	2
March	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
April	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	149	5
May	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	90	5
June	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
July	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	35	1
August	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
September	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5
October	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
November	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	1	1	9	4
December	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	6	5
Totals	1	1	8	10	12	1	9	13	2	4	386	34
Total without Service cases	1	—	7	6	10	—	9	12	—	—	377	—

	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Pneumonia, acute primary.	Pneumonia, broncho.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Puerperal sepsis.	Rubella.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary.	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.	Vincent's angina.	Whooping cough.
January	—	2 6	2	—	—	—	1 4	1 1	1	—	—
February	1	1 6	5	1	—	—	1 4	1	2	—	1
March	—	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	3
April	1	2	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
May	1	1	2	1	1	1	9 2	—	3	1	5
June	2	2	1	—	—	—	9	4	4	—	6
July	3	1	1	1	—	3	8	1	3	—	4
August	3	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	5
September	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	1 5	—	5
October	2	1	1	—	—	—	8	2	2	—	9
November	—	2	1	—	1	2 2	6	1	2	—	11
December	2	6	4	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	13
Totals	16	35	26	7	4	8	69	12	25	1	65
Total without Service cases	16	32	26	7	4	3	65	11	24	—	65
The gross total of Corrected Notifications of Infectious Disease was 748.											

The figures in black included in this total denote the number of cases notified from H.M. Forces.

The figures given below show the actual number of civilian cases of infectious disease which were notified or came to the knowledge of the Department. They seem to indicate that the normal incidence of these conditions was not materially affected by the war.

	Average 1934- 1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Scarlet fever	205	87	83	114	112	122	65
Measles	159	760	146	499	168	293	377
Diphtheria	78	84	38	56	20	10	10
Whooping cough	88	167	100	50	157	101	65
Pneumonia, acute primary	28	49	41	50	34	47	32
Pneumonia, broncho	22	53	47	55	44	35	26
Pneumonia, Influenzal	8	7	3	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	25	20	26	22	11	13	12
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	27	20	19	16	22	24	24

	Average						
	1934-						
	1949.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944	1945.
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary.	14	6	8	7	15	13	11
Puerperal pyrexia	12	2	8	3	5	8	7
Puerperal fever	2	1	1	2	2	3	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum . .	10	10	13	17	27	15	16
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	23	20	19	2	5	7
Encephalitis lethargica . . .	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B. fever	1	5	—	1	—	—	—
Rubella	1	8	—	1	1	3	3
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.	5	2	1	1	—	1	—
Continued fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	1	1	3	4	10	6	6
Malaria	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Influenza	—	—	2	—	4	—	—
Scabies	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	—	9
Dysentery	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Vaccinia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis post vaccinal . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumococcal meningitis . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Scarlet Fever.—Seventy-seven cases of scarlet fever were notified. Of the 77 cases notified the diagnosis was not confirmed in eight instances, 1 case was found to be suffering from tonsillitis, 1 from measles, 3 from rubella, 1 from urticaria, 1 from pyrexia of unknown origin, and 1 from erythema. This gives a corrected total of 69 cases treated. This shows a considerable decrease from the figure of last year, which was 132.

Twenty-four cases, representing 34.7 per cent. of the total, occurred in children under five years of age; 38, or 55.07 per cent., were children of school age. The remaining 7 cases were distributed through the higher age groups. There were 4 cases from H.M. Forces.

There was 1 death.

There were no localised outbreaks in schools, nor any attributable to milk supplies.

The largest number of cases notified was 22, in the third quarter, and the lowest 9, in the first quarter.

The greatest number of cases occurred in the Seventh Ward area.

One person, who was a contact and whose employment necessitated the handling of food supplies, was temporarily suspended from work while a throat swab was examined for haemolytic streptococci.

Measles.—Three hundred and ninety-three cases were notified. Of the 393 cases notified, 3 cases were found to be suffering from no apparent disease, 1 from acne, 1 from tonsillitis, and 3 from rubella. One case notified as scarlet fever was found to be suffering from measles. This gives a corrected figure of 386 confirmed cases, being an increase of 79 over the figure for the previous year. There were 9 cases from H.M. Forces.

Only the first case of measles occurring in a household is notifiable.

Fifteen cases (including 8 cases from H.M. Forces) were removed to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital. One other Service case was treated in Kirkcaldy Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There were 15 adult cases.

There were no deaths.

Some of the cases were visited by the nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations, who also undertook the home nursing of cases with complications.

They paid 221 visits to cases of measles, namely:—

Under 5 years—

First visits	143
Revisits	6

Over 5 years—

First visits	67
Revisits	5

Total	<u>221</u>
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Diphtheria.—The notifications received numbered 31, an increase of 2 over the number for the previous year; of the 31 cases notified, 17 were found to be suffering from tonsillitis, 1 from cervical adenitis, and 1 from rhinitis, giving a corrected total of 12 confirmed cases. There were 2 cases from H.M. Forces.

A proportion of the cases were verified by bacteriological examination before notification. For this purpose swab outfits are supplied to medical practitioners.

Bacteriological specimens continue to be examined at the University College, Dundee, in accordance with the scheme introduced by the Department of Health for Scotland at the outbreak of war.

The cost of these examinations is borne by the Local Authority.

During the year 85 swabs were dealt with.

The highest incidence of cases occurred during the third quarter.

The Seventh Ward area provided the greatest number of cases.

Two of the cases, representing 16.6 per cent. of the total confirmed cases, occurred in children under 5 years of age, 3, or 25 per cent., in children of school age, and the remainder in other age groups. All cases were removed to hospital.

There was 1 death, giving a death-rate of 8.3 per cent. The patient was an adult and not immunised.

In view of the campaign for immunisation against diphtheria, it is of interest to note that the percentage of cases now occurring within the pre-school and school age groups is 41.7 per cent. In 1944 the percentage was 69.2.

The one essential in diphtheria is early treatment, and everything possible is done towards this end.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free to general practitioners for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes, and they are encouraged to make early use of the unrestricted facilities for admission to hospital, rather than wait till the diagnosis is beyond doubt and the patient beyond hope.

In the course of the year 60,000 units of antitoxin were issued to doctors for the purpose of prevention and treatment.

There was no localised outbreak of the disease, and no common source of infection as far as is known.

The campaign against diphtheria by the method of active immunisation of children is encouraged on all occasions. By the end of December 1944 approximately 78 per cent. of the pre-school children and 94 per cent. of the school children had been immunised. The results achieved during the past year have been very satisfactory. By 31st December 1945 approximately 72 per cent. of the pre-school children and 94 per cent. of the school children had been immunised. With regard to the pre-school figure, it must be remembered that this percentage is based on the total number of pre-school children from 0-5 years residing within the burgh and that children are not eligible for immunisation until after they have attained nine months of age. If this fact is taken into consideration, it is obvious that the percentage of pre-school children immunised in proportion to the number of children eligible for immunisation is considerably higher than the figure of 72 per cent.

It is only by persistent and laborious home to home visitation that results such as these have been achieved.

It is now the practice to give all school entrants a continuation injection to maintain their immunity and ensure protection throughout school life. To date 2450 such injections have been given.

The following table shows the number of the population immunised against diphtheria :—

	0-4	5-14	15 +	All ages.
Estimated population at 31/12/45	3,583	6,680	30,919	41,182
Number immunised before 1/1/45	2,372	5,250	2,460	10,082
Number immunised 1/1/45 - 1/12/45 ...	820	51	—	871
	<u>3,192</u>	<u>5,301</u>	<u>2,460</u>	<u>10,953</u>

Whooping Cough.—Sixty-five cases of whooping cough were notified, a decrease of 36 from the figure for last year. As with measles, only the first case occurring in a household is notifiable.

The services of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations were made use of for the visitation and home nursing of some of the cases.

During the year the nurses paid 57 visits to cases of whooping cough :—

Under 5 years—

First visits	54
Revisits	—

Over 5 years—

First visits	3
Revisits	—

Total	<u>57</u>
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There were no deaths.

Pneumonia, Acute Primary. — Forty-one cases of lobar pneumonia were notified during the year. Of the 41 cases notified, 1 was found to be suffering from broncho-pneumonia, 3 from bronchitis, 1 from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 from gastric influenza. This gives a corrected total of 35 confirmed cases, being a decrease of 14 cases from the figure for the preceding year. Twenty-five cases were removed to hospital. There were 3 cases from H.M. Forces.

Pneumonia, Broncho. — Twenty-five cases of broncho-pneumonia were intimated during the year. To this number must be added a case notified as lobar pneumonia. This gives a corrected total of 26 confirmed cases, which shows a decrease of 10 from the figure for the previous year. All cases of broncho-pneumonia were treated in hospital.

The number of deaths from pneumonia (all forms) at different age periods is shown below :—

Age	Number					
Under 1 year	4
1-5 years	—
5-15 years	—
15-25 years	—
25-45 years	1
45-65 years	2
65 years and over	6
Total	<u>13</u>

The services of the Nursing Associations were again utilised for domiciliary nursing.

The nurses paid 40 visits to cases of pneumonia as follows :—

Under 5 years—							
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Revisits	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
Over 5 years—							
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total ...							<hr/> 40 <hr/>

Erysipelas.—Thirteen cases of erysipelas were notified, and 9 were treated in hospital. There were no deaths. There was one case from H.M. Forces.

The nurses of the local Nursing Associations paid 3 visits to cases of erysipelas as follows :—

Under 5 years—							
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Over 5 years—							
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ...							<hr/> 3 <hr/>

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year. To this number must be added 2 cases notified as puerperal pyrexia. This gives a corrected figure of 4 confirmed cases. All the cases were treated in hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Nine cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Of the nine cases notified two were found to be suffering from puerperal sepsis. This gives a corrected total of 7 confirmed cases. Three cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Sixteen cases were notified, being one more than the previous year. One case was removed to hospital. All made good recoveries.

Cases are visited immediately on notification, and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery.

The Health Visitors paid 50 visits to cases of this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Eleven cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of the eleven cases notified, 4 were found to be suffering from the following conditions—sub-arachnoid hæmorrhage, blepharitis, no apparent disease and pyrexia of unknown origin. To this must be added 1 case notified as rubella, giving a corrected total of 8 confirmed cases. This is an increase of 3 cases over the figure for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. One case was from H.M. Forces. There were 2 deaths.

Rubella.—Three cases of rubella were intimated during the year. Of the three cases, 1 was found to be suffering from cerebro-spinal fever. To this must be added 3 cases notified as scarlet fever, and 3 cases notified as measles, giving a corrected total of 8, showing a decrease of 37 from the figure for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. Five belonged to H.M. Forces.

Chickenpox.—Ten cases were intimated. All cases were treated in hospital. There were 4 cases from H.M. Forces.

Dysentery.—One case from H.M. Forces was notified and removed to hospital.

Scabies.—In no instance was it found necessary to provide hospital treatment for scabies during the year.

Facilities for the cleansing and treatment of scabies cases at the First Aid Posts in the Burgh are still available.

Medical practitioners have been notified of the times at which treatment is available at the various posts. Treatment is carried out by the permanent staff at each First Aid Post, but the supervision of such patients remains solely with their medical practitioners.

During the year, the following number of persons were treated at First Aid Posts :—

ADULTS.				CHILDREN.			
Men ...	...	...	53	Boys ...	..	..	122
Women	...	...	115	Girls ...	...	.	132
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total ...	...	...	168	Total ...	...	...	254
<hr/>				<hr/>			

These figures show a decrease of 204 adults and 207 children from the figures for the previous year.

Mumps.—Thirty-five cases were intimated. Of this number, one was found to be suffering from cervical adenitis. This gives a corrected total of 34 confirmed cases, which shows an increase of 11 over the figure for the previous year. All cases were treated in hospital. All cases were from H.M. Forces.

Glandular Fever.—Three cases were intimated during the year. Of this number 1 case was found to be suffering from tonsillitis. This gives a corrected total of 2 confirmed cases. Both cases were from H.M. Forces, and were treated in hospital.

Influenza.—Three cases were intimated during the year. To this number must be added a case notified as lobar pneumonia, giving a corrected total of four cases. One case was admitted to hospital. All cases were from H.M. Forces.

Bullous Impetigo.—Five cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

Enteritis.—Nine cases were intimated and treated in hospital during the year.

Tonsillitis.—Two cases were intimated from H.M. Forces during the year. To this total must be added 20 cases notified as diphtheria, glandular fever, scarlet fever, and measles respectively. This gives a corrected total of 22 cases. Thirteen cases were from H.M. Forces. All cases were treated in hospital.

Vincent's Angina.—One case from H.M. Forces was treated in hospital.

Abortus Fever.—One case was intimated and treated in hospital.

Laryngitis.—One case was intimated and treated in hospital.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year was 112. During the year 25 new cases were notified, 24 cases were added to the register from other areas, 1 case was re-admitted to the register, 14 left the district, 15 died (in 2 instances the cause of

death was not due to pulmonary tuberculosis), and 5 were removed from the register as non-tuberculous. There remained on the register at the end of the year 128 patients. In 13 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 115 (74 males and 41 females).

Notifications.—Twenty-five cases (10 males and 15 females) were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, which compares with 26 for last year and 23 for the average of the last five years. The diagnosis was confirmed in 23 cases. There was 1 case from H.M. Forces.

The following table shows the number of cases occurring at the various age periods and the mortality:—

Age periods.				Notifications.	Deaths.
1-5 years	...	...	...	—	—
5-15 years	...	...	...	1	—
15-25 years	...	...	...	13	—
25-35 years	...	...	...	4	1
35-45 years	...	...	...	1	1
45-65 years	...	...	...	6	1
65 years and over...	...	...	...	—	—
				<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>

Thirteen deaths were registered during the year as due to pulmonary tuberculosis; 7 of these occurred in sanatoria. Of those who died, 3 had been notified during the year, 5 in 1944, 1 in 1942, 1 in 1940, 1 in 1939, 1 in 1933, and 1 in 1923.

The death-rate is 0.32 per 1000 population.

The following table shows the number who died within three months of notification:—

Not notified or notified at or after death.	Died after notification.		
	Within 1 month.	Within 2 months.	Within 3 months.
—	3	—	—

Of the cases notified 7 received sanatorium treatment, 1 received domiciliary treatment, and 1 received both domiciliary and sanatorium treatment.

The housing conditions of the notified cases were as follows:—

In 3 cases the house was of two-apartments; in 9 cases of three-apartments; in 8 cases of four-apartments; in 2 cases of five-apartments.

Three cases occurred in institutions.

Six patients had each a separate bed and room.

Five patients had a separate bed and shared a room with one person.

Nine patients shared a bed and room with one person.

One patient shared a bed and room with two persons.

One patient shared a bed with one person and a room with three persons.

The occupation of the cases at the time of notification was :—

Housewives ...	...	7	Shop Assistants ...	5
Munition Worker ...	...	1	Civil Servant ...	1
Labourers ...	...	5	Schoolgirl ...	1
Clerks ...	...	4	Army ...	1

Special consideration to the re-housing of families in which there is a member suffering from tuberculosis has been continued. Two families have been re-housed during the year. In assessing the overcrowding of tuberculous families and the provision of new houses for them, the calculation should be based on the fact that it is necessary for the tuberculous patient to have a room to himself. Encouragement should be given to ensure that the tuberculous patient will occupy a room by himself by letting the family have a room additional to their normal needs. For example, a four-roomed house is let at the rent of a three-roomed house. The Housing Committee have decided to consider each case on its merits.

Sympathetic consideration is given to applications for a rebate of rent.

There is evidence of a general speeding up of notification, which, on the whole, is made at an earlier stage of the disease than formerly. Medical practitioners take full advantage of our dispensary service, and many suspected cases are sent for consultation in order to reach a diagnosis.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases on the register at the end of 1944 was 50. During the year 12 new cases were notified, 5 were added to the register from other areas, 1 was re-admitted to the register, 5 died, 3 were removed from the register,

and 4 were transferred to other districts, leaving on the register at the end of the year 56. In 5 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 51 (22 males and 29 females).

Persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are kept on the register for 3 years after freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis.

Notifications.—Twelve cases (7 males and 5 females) were notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which compares with 13 for last year and 11 for the average of the last five years. In 4 cases the superficial glands were affected; in 2, abdominal glands; in 3, meninges; and 3, peritoneum.

Of the cases notified 2 received hospital treatment.

The age periods and mortality of the notified cases during the year were as follows:—

Age Periods.				Notifications.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	—	—
1-5 years	...	...	...	2	2
5-15 years	...	...	...	6	1
15-25 years	...	...	...	3	1
25-35 years	...	...	...	—	—
35-45 years	...	...	...	1	1
45-65 years	...	...	...	—	—
65 years and over	...	...	...	—	—
				<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

Eight deaths were registered during the year as due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of those who died 5 had been notified during the year, and 3 were not notified.

The death-rate is 0.19 per 1000 population.

Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.—On receipt of a notification, each case of tuberculosis is visited by a health visitor. The probable source of infection and home conditions are enquired into. Advice is given regarding the value of fresh air, good food, etc. The patient is invited to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and if this is impracticable, is visited by the Medical Officer of Health, who is also Tuberculosis Officer.

Medical comforts, pocket sputum flasks, disinfectants, and dressings are supplied when necessary.

X-ray examination has been of great assistance in the diagnosis of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. One hundred and twenty-three cases were referred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-ray examination and for the opinion of the radiologist.

Under the arrangements made for patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment, eight persons attended as out-patients at Ochil Hills Sanatorium for their periodic refills.

There has been no change in the institutional accommodation during the period under review.

Domiciliary Visitation.—During the year 90 persons have been visited, viz.:—70 patients (43 males and 27 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 16 patients (6 males and 10 females) suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 4 observation cases (4 males and 0 females).

The total number of visits was 311.

This work, linked up with the service of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, continues to be of the greatest importance. Both patients and contacts are kept under close supervision, and the benefit of after-care is extended to those returned from a sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Dispensary accommodation in the Public Health Department premises in Douglas Street is now inadequate to cope with the number attending.

A weekly session is held on Friday afternoons from two to four o'clock, and on one evening a month to suit those in employment.

During the year 161 persons attended. One hundred and five patients (63 males and 42 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have made a total of 594 attendances; 21 patients (9 males and 12 females) suffering from non-pulmonary forms of the disease have made a total of 67 attendances; 35 observation cases (14 males and 21 females) have made a total of 67 attendances. The gross total of attendances was 728.

Disinfection.—Premises, etc., are disinfected on the removal of a patient to a sanatorium, and at other times if required.

Soap and disinfectants for the washing of clothes are issued free of charge.

The same procedure is followed after receipt of intimation of a death from tuberculosis.

Examination of Sputum.—Medical practitioners are supplied with specimen outfits. Ninety-three specimens of sputa were examined at University College, Dundee, and reports submitted.

Sanatorium Treatment—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year patients received treatment in the sanatoria undernoted :—

Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.
 Kirkcaldy Burgh Sanatorium.
 Combination Home and Hospital.
 Sidlaw Sanatorium.
 Grampian Sanatorium.
 Bridge of Earn Emergency Hospital.

The number treated and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Sanatorium on 1st January 1945.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Sana- torium.	In Sanatoria on 31st Decem- ber 1945.
Ochil Hills ...	21	12	11	6	16
Kirkcaldy ...	—	2	1	1	—
Bridge of Earn Emer- gency Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Sidlaw ...	1	—	—	—	1
Grampian Sana- torium ...	—	1	—	—	1
Totals...	22	16	12	7	19

Dunfermline Town Council is a partner in the Stirling and Clackmannan Joint Sanatorium Scheme at Ochil Hills. The Ochil Hills Sanatorium is intended for the reception of early adult pulmonary cases only.

Sanatorium Treatment—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. — During the year patients received treatment in the sanatoria undernoted :—

Princess Margaret Rose Hospital.
 Kirkcaldy Burgh Sanatorium.
 Bangour Emergency Hospital.
 Inglis Street Emergency Hospital.
 Orthopaedic Hospital, Stonchouse.

The number treated and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Sanatorium on 1st January 1945.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Sana- torium.	In Sanatorium on 31st Decem- ber 1945.
The Princess Margaret Rose Hospital ...	1	—	1	—	—
Kirkcaldy Sanatorium,	1	—	1	—	—
Bangour Emergency Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Inglis Street Emer- gency Hospital ...	—	2	2	—	—
Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse ...	1	1	1	—	1
Totals	4	3	5	—	2

Domiciliary Treatment.—During the year the following number of patients received domiciliary treatment :—

On treatment 1st January 1945.	Granted treatment during 1945.	Ceased treatment during 1945.	On treatment 31st December 1945
22	7	6	23

Thirty-one patients received medicines prescribed by their own medical attendants or at the dispensary, in all amounting to 148 prescriptions.

Cod liver oil and virol were also supplied to many attending the Dispensary.

Lupus.—One person received treatment for lupus at the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and was granted travelling expenses by the Local Authority.

Mortality.—The death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis for the year was 0.51 per 1000 population.

Maintenance Allowances.—Persons who have to leave work temporarily in order to obtain treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis do so much more readily if they can be confident of the maintenance of those who look to them for support. For this purpose a scheme of maintenance allowances was inaugurated by the Department of Health for Scotland in 1943.

During the year 20 patients (10 males and 4 females) received maintenance allowances. A total of £777, 9s. 7d. has been disbursed during the year.

Treatment and Prevention of Venereal Diseases.—The Venereal Diseases Centre is conducted under the auspices of the Fife Venereal Diseases Joint Committee, on which the Burgh has representation. It serves the Burgh and also the Dunfermline area of the County.

Since the inception of the Centre in 1922, 2,257 persons belonging to Dunfermline Burgh have attended for examination and treatment between that date and 31st December 1945. During the past year 108 patients (58 males and 50 females) attended for treatment; of this total 1 was a Service case. This shows a decrease of 19 cases from the number for the previous year. Of the total treated 24.09 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea, 16.47 per cent. from syphilis, 23.69 per cent. from non-specific venereal infections, and 35.74 per cent. from conditions other than venereal disease.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are received in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, and are under the care of Dr G. A. H. Gumley.

Housing Conditions and Infectious Disease.—The type of house from which confirmed infectious diseases were notified is shown in the following table:—

Disease.	1 apartment.	2 apartments.	3 apartments.	4 apartments.	5 apartments.	6 apartments.	Over 6 aparts.	Institution.	Totals.
Abortus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	7
Chickenpox	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	6
Diphtheria	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	10
Erysipelas	—	1	5	3	—	1	—	2	12
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	2	11	2	—	1	—	16
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	7
Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
Scarlet fever	—	21	18	14	7	1	2	2	65
Measles	10	90	122	107	20	7	15	6	377
Pneumonia, acute primary	1	7	6	13	2	1	2	—	32
Pneumonia, broncho-	4	6	6	4	1	—	5	—	26
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	—	3	9	6	4	—	—	2	24
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	2	11
Whooping cough	—	20	16	22	4	1	2	—	65
Totals	15	150	200	194	42	11	28	23	663

Diabetes and Supply of Insulin.—Insulin was supplied to 7 patients during the year. The remedy is only supplied on receipt of the written authority of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. The circumstances of each applicant are investigated. Five persons in necessitous circumstances received insulin or protamine zinc insulin free, and 2 received insulin on part payment. Altogether, 330 ampoules (each 200 units), 55 ampoules (each 200 units) protamine with zinc, and 35 ampoules (each 400 units) were issued from the Public Health Department.

The amount expended on insulin was £35, 3s. 4d., of which £5, 5s. 2d. was recovered.

Two deaths were certified as due to diabetes. Both were over 50 years of age.

Hospital and Ambulance Facilities.—There has been no change in the hospital accommodation during the year. Fuller particulars of the facilities are to be found in previous Annual Reports.

The accommodation for general medical cases, chronic sick and children's diseases, continued to be insufficient.

The difficulty in placing mental defectives in institutions continues. The only solution appears to be the provision of a central institution by Fife County Council in co-operation with the large burghs. It is hoped that shortly, when Cameron Bridge Hospital is functioning in its proper capacity, that Thornton Fever Hospital may be utilised for this purpose.

The Maternity Hospital at Hospital Hill completed its eighth working year. Details of the work undertaken there will be found in another section.

The Town Council are partners with Fife County Council in a joint scheme for the West of Fife for the treatment of infectious diseases at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of the 782 patients treated in the hospital, 333 were from Dunfermline Burgh, including 90 from H.M. Forces.

The following table shows the distribution of the various diseases :—

			In Hospital 1st Jan. 1945.	Admitted during 1945.	Total.
Abortus fever	...	...	—	1	1
Blepharitis	...	...	—	1	1
Bronchitis	...	..	1	3	4
Bullous impetigo	...	...	—	5	5

			In Hospital 1st Jan. 1945.	Admitted during 1945.	Total.
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	...	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	1	1	7	8
Cervical adenitis ...	...	—	—	1	1
Chickenpox ...	...	—	—	6	6
Diphtheria ...	...	3	3	10	13
Enteritis ...	...	—	—	9	9
Erysipelas ...	...	1	1	8	9
Erythema ...	...	—	—	1	1
Hydrocephalus ...	...	—	—	1	1
Measles ...	...	—	—	7	7
No apparent disease ...	...	—	—	2	2
Nursing mothers ...	...	—	—	3	3
Observation ...	...	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia, acute primary ...	...	1	1	24	25
Pneumonia, broncho- ...	...	4	4	26	30
Puerperal pyrexia ...	...	—	—	2	2
Puerperal sepsis ...	...	—	—	4	4
Pyrexia of unknown origin ...	...	—	—	2	2
Rash following burn ...	...	—	—	1	1
Rhinitis ...	...	—	—	1	1
Rubella ...	...	—	—	3	3
Scarlet fever ...	...	10	10	65	75
Septic sores ...	...	—	—	2	2
Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage ...	...	—	—	1	1
Tonsillitis ...	...	—	—	9	9
Trench mouth ...	...	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary ...	...	—	—	2	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ...	...	2	2	1	3
Urticaria ...	...	—	—	1	1
Venereal disease ...	...	1	1	6	7

FROM H.M. FORCES :—

Acne ...	...	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	—	—	1	1
Cervical adenitis ...	...	—	—	2	2
Chickenpox ...	...	—	—	4	4
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	2	2
Dysentery ...	...	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	1	1
Glandular fever ...	...	—	—	1	1
Influenza ...	...	—	—	1	1
Laryngitis ...	...	—	—	1	1
Measles ...	...	4	4	8	12
Mumps ...	...	—	—	34	34
No apparent disease ...	...	—	—	3	3

	In Hospital 1st Jan. 1945.	Admitted during 1945.	Total.
Pneumonia, acute primary ...	1	1	2
Quinsy	—	1	1
Rubella	—	4	4
Scarlet fever	1	4	5
Tonsillitis	—	13	13
Vincent's angina	—	1	1
Totals	30	303	333

Both the ambulance and discharge cars continue to give good service despite their considerable age.

The ambulance facilities are sufficient.

Medical Care of the Sick Poor.—There was no change during the year in the system whereby two medical practitioners undertake the work on a part-time basis. It is work which comes within the scope of the general practitioner, and can be performed by him in the course of his normal duties. The necessitous sick receive medical attention in their homes, at the practitioner's private consulting room, or at a clinic conducted at the Social Welfare Office. Medicine required is dispensed by the chemists at National Health Insurance rates, and prices are checked by the Central Checking Bureau. The system, on the whole, proves satisfactory.

Forty-two males, 96 females, and 78 children received outdoor medical relief, a total of 216, as compared with 137 for the previous year.

The Town Council are partners in the joint scheme for West Fife for the institutional treatment which is provided at the Combination Home and Hospital, where beds are available for medical, surgical, and maternity cases. Owing to shortage of nursing staff, it is becoming increasingly difficult to have patients admitted.

One hundred and twelve patients received treatment during the year, which shows a decrease of 2 from the previous year.

The total number of sick poor receiving treatment during the year is given in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
(a) Persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's area	42	96	78	216
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment <i>under the Poor Law</i> in—				
(1) The Council's institutions, including combination institutions in which the Council has a share	55	48	9	112
(2) Other (including voluntary institutions)	1	—	—	1
Totals	98	144	87	329

Institutional medical care of the sick poor continues to suffer from the disadvantage that it is undertaken under the same roof as the care of the able-bodied poor. The institution may be given any name, but so long as this state of affairs exists it is regarded in the public mind as the "poorhouse," and many persons refuse to go there for treatment.

Nursing of the Sick Poor.—The nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth District Nursing Associations provide the necessary nursing service under the direction of the District Medical Officers, as formerly. An annual grant is made by the Corporation in respect of these services.

Blind Persons' Act.—There were 44 persons on the Blind Persons Register at the commencement of the year. Nineteen were males and 25 females. The Ophthalmic Surgeon appointed under the Act examined 6 persons on the Register or applying for admission.

Five persons were found to be blind within the meaning of the Acts.

Four persons were added to the Register. Four persons whose names were on the Register died during the year.

At the end of the year there were 46 persons on the Register, of which 21 were males and 25 females.

The sex and ages of the persons on the Register are as follows :

						Males.	Females
20-35 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
35-45 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
45-55 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
55-60 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
60-65 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
65-70 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
70-75 years	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
75-80 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
80-85 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
85-90 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals..	...	...	...	...	...	21	25

Orthopædic Treatment.—The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust employ Mr R. Stirling, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, as Orthopædic Consulting Specialist in connection with the Remedial Clinic. Three Specialist Clinics were held during the year, at which 26 pre-school children and 39 school children were examined. One hundred and fifty-six new cases attended the Remedial Clinic. The total attendances for the year at the Remedial Clinic was 2,718.

The Local Authority undertake the responsibility for hospital treatment at the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh.

The admissions and discharges are shown in the following table :—

In Hospital on 1/1/45	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	In Hospital on 31 12 45
4	13	9	8

Seventeen cases received treatment during the year, which compares with thirteen cases for 1944. In 14 instances the parents made a partial contribution towards the maintenance of their children in hospital.

Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908-1932.—Under the provisions of these Acts, 2 children were medically examined prior to their appearance before the Juvenile Courts.

MATERNITY SERVICES AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Infantile Mortality.—Twenty-nine children died within the first year of life. This shows a decrease of 25 from the number for the previous year. Death was due in 18 cases (or 62 per cent.) to ante-natal causes.

The infantile mortality rate is 36 per 1000 births, a decrease of 25 from the figure for the previous year. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded in Dunfermline. The average rate for Scotland is 56.

The deaths are classified according to age groups and causes in the following table:—

Causes of Death.			Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified	...	13	5	5	4	2	29
	{ Uncertified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho - pneumonia	...	...	—	—	2	2	—	4
Prematurity	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital debility	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	3
Intra-cranial birth injury...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Congenital deformity	...	...	2	1	—	—	1	4
Cardiac failure	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	2
Acute oedema of lung	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital heart disease	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Acute intussusception	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Submaxillary abscess	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	...	...	13	5	5	4	2	29

Notification of Births Act.—Under the Notification of Births (Scotland) Act, 1915, 1,261 births (including 46 still births) were notified during the year 1945. Of that number 674 were males and 587 females.

Four hundred and ninety-four (including 22 still-births) were transferred to other areas.

Of the 1,261 births, 736 were attended by medical practitioners, and 524 by midwives, and 1 without doctor or midwife.

Maternity Outfits.—Ten maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives. The outfits consist of bed linen, towels, etc., also a packet of sterile dressings. They are for use on loan for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

Maternal Mortality.—There were 4 deaths of women as a result of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate is 4.8 (per 1000 births live and still).

The causes of death were certified as follows:—

- (1) Myocarditis. Cortical necrosis of kidney.
- (2) Pulmonary embolism.
- (3) Pulmonary embolism.
- (4) Pulmonary embolism.

The maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 births live and still) for Scotland is 2.8.

REPORT UNDER THE MIDWIVES' (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

1. Statistics of Births, etc., in the Area during the year:—

Item.	Total (i.e., all cases occurring in the area).	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme.	Other Domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked).	Cases attended by midwives in institutions.	Cases not attended by midwife or doctor.
1. Births	1261	74	42	426	1
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth) ...	29	1	1	7	—
3. Still - Births (Dead born)	46	3	—	—	—
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	16	3	—	1	—
5. Puerperal } Cases...	4	—	—	1	—
Sepsis } Deaths,	—	—	—	—	—
6. Puerperal } Cases...	7	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia } Deaths,	—	—	—	—	—

2. Cases of Emergency.—The total number of cases of emergency in which medical practitioners have been called under Section 22 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, during the year, distinguishing the different classes of emergency :—

Ruptured perineum	...	..	...	4
Debility	...	...	...	2
Face to pubis	...	...	...	1
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	1
Delayed labour	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				9
				<hr/>

3. General Report on the working of the Acts.—The Health Visitors inspected the register, temperature charts, and bag of appliances of all midwives practising within the Burgh several times during the year; in addition, the midwives were also inspected by the Obstetrician.

All cases (in the district) conducted by midwives alone were visited within ten days from the date of confinement.

Minor faults were reported to and dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health. No disciplinary action was necessary. The midwives reported the booking of 9 patients.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

The purpose of this Act is to ensure the provision of competent medical and nursing attendance of mothers in their own homes—before, during, and after confinement.

A scheme has been formulated to provide for the joint supervision of pregnancy and the lying-in period by a medical practitioner and a certified midwife, and also at the discretion of the medical practitioner, the advice and counsel of an approved obstetrician.

These services are available to all who apply for them. The scheme commenced to operate on 1st February 1940.

During the year 94 persons availed themselves of the services; of this number 5 were transferred to other areas.

There is a combined midwife service from the local district nursing associations and the midwives in private practice. Only

the midwives at present in practice in the Burgh are incorporated in the scheme; as they retire they will be replaced by fully trained nurses, either employed by the voluntary nursing associations or in private practice.

The services of the Obstetrician of the Maternity Hospital are available as consultant and specialist in respect of difficult ante-natal and post-natal cases.

It is necessary to emphasise that a woman shall not be entitled under the scheme to the services of a medical practitioner other than in association with a midwife, nor to the services of a midwife, other than in association with a medical practitioner.

An applicant is entitled, subject to such limitations as the Local Authority may within reason impose, to select any doctor or midwife who has accepted service under the scheme, if they consent. In circumstances, however, where the applicant is insured and entitled to medical benefit, the practitioner whom she selects should be her panel practitioner, if he has accepted service under the scheme.

A scale of fees has been adopted by the Local Authority for the various services.

HOME VISITATION.

Infants.—The number of first visits made by the Health Visitors was 813, and the number of re-visits 7782. Of the 539 infants visited at the age of six months, 170 were breast-fed, 361 were artificially fed, and 8 were partially breast-fed.

Of the 813 children visited for the first time during the year, it was found that 16 were born prematurely and 797 at full-time.

Children (1 to 5 years).—The number of first visits made to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years was 29, and the number of re-visits to children of the same age 7,034.

Every effort is made to supervise the pre-school children in their own homes and at the clinics. The Health Visitors, in visiting the homes, give advice regarding the welfare of children who are beyond the infant stage, but not yet of school age. The medical inspection of entrants into schools at the age of five years reveals that approximately one-third of them suffer from some remediable defect. From this it would appear that pre-school children do not

receive adequate medical attention. They come under no organised system of medical inspection, and the clinics are so overburdened that they are unable to cope with this age-group in large numbers. The establishment of nursery schools appears to offer a solution to this problem by bringing these children readily under a system of organised medical inspection.

The years from one to five are probably the most vital in a child's history. There is rapid growth of body and mind. Much illness in later life is attributable to defects during this period. The adequate care of the toddler is probably one of our most urgent national needs.

It is desirable that routine medical inspection should be carried out in all children at least once a year during pre-school life.

Expectant Mothers.—One hundred and seventy-two first visits were paid to expectant mothers during the year, and many of these were referred to their family doctor or the ante-natal clinic for advice. The number of re-visits was 65.

In 32 instances the visits were made in response to the leaflet issued by the Ministry of Food at the local Food Office.

GROSS TOTAL OF VISITS.

INFANTS.

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
Breast fed	...	...	..	...	...	170	
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	...	361	
Partially breast fed	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Premature	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Born at full time	...	...	...	...	...	797	
Revisits	...	...	..	...	...	...	7782

CHILDREN (1-5 YEARS)

First visits	...	..	...	...	...	...	29
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	7034

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

First visits	...	...	...	..	...	...	172
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Visited.			Visits.		
Infants	...	1237	Infants	...	8595
Children (1-5 years)		2484	Children (1-5 years)		7063
Expectant mothers		172	Expectant mothers	...	237
Total		<hr/> 3893	Total		<hr/> 15,895

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN VISITED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1945 are shown in the following table:—

Number of rooms	Number of inmates						8 and over	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1 room	9	30	14	3	8	1	—	65
2 rooms	1	50	59	36	25	9	6	186
3 rooms	—	59	68	52	33	20	20	252
4 rooms	—	33	68	51	39	26	36	253
5 or more rooms	—	7	11	7	10	8	14	57
Totals	10	179	220	149	115	64	76	813

Child Welfare Clinics.—There are six Child Welfare Clinics—one at the Carnegie Clinic, Inglis Street, Dunfermline, open each Thursday from 2 to 4.30 p.m.; one at the Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth, open each Tuesday and Wednesday from 2 to 4.30 p.m.; one at Carnegie Institute, Nethertown Broad Street, Dunfermline, open each Thursday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; one at the Carnegie Institute, Townhill, open on alternate Mondays from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; and one at the Carnegie Institute, Kingseat, open on the first Wednesday of each month from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

A new clinic at Baldridgeburn Carnegie Institute was opened in September. Sessions are held on Mondays from 2 to 4.30 p.m.

The main function of Maternity and Child Welfare work is educational, and to give advice regarding the welfare of the children. The prevention of disease is a greater achievement than the after-care of a defect which has been permitted to appear because of ignorance and neglect. The primary object of the work, therefore, is preventive. As far as possible, the work at the Clinics is limited to the education of mothers, consultation, and diagnosis.

The Clinics are open to all mothers, and every endeavour is made to give a knowledge of correct feeding and child management.

The work at the Child Welfare Centres continues to expand and flourish. We are still faced with the problem of periods of acute congestion at the main Clinics. It is apparent that, if the expansion continues, we will be compelled to duplicate some of the clinics, which will involve the provision of additional staff.

Inglis Street Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 362, and the number over 1 year of age 167.

The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 256, and of children over 1 year of age 12. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 3,139, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 405.

Rosyth Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 398, and the number over 1 year of age 366. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 277, and of children over 1 year of age 71. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 5,002, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 1,576.

Townhill Clinic.—During the year the number of children attending under 1 year of age was 87, and the number over 1 year of age was 70. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 63, and of children over 1 year of age 3. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 725, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 319.

Kingseat Clinic.—During the year the number of children attending under 1 year of age was 27, and the number over 1 year of age 38. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 21, and of children over 1 year of age nil. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 225, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 94.

Nethertown Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 160, and the number over 1 year of age 176. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 136, and of children over 1 year of age 35. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 2,015, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 747.

Baldridgeburn Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 149, and the number over 1 year of age 41. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 46, and of children over 1 year of age was 14. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 399, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 50.

GROSS TOTAL OF ATTENDANCES AT ALL CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

(a) No. of children attending (I.) under 1 year of age.	1183
(II.) over 1 year of age.	858
Total	<u>2041</u>

(b) Total No. of attendances (I.) under 1 year of age,	12,304
(II.) over 1 year of age,	3326
Total	<u>15,620</u>

The abnormal conditions recorded were the following:—

Anorexia	11	Jaundice	1
Adenitis	3	Lichen	1
Anæmia	8	Loss of weight	3
Abscess	2	Melæna	1
Asthma	1	Mongolism	2
Blocked tear duct	8	Nævus	3
Bronchial catarrh	54	Nervous child	2
Bronchitis	13	Offensive motions	1
Boils	5	Otorrhœa	17
Burn	4	Orthopædic condition	1
Blepharitis	5	Phimosis	28
Breast abscess	1	Pes cavus	1
Catarrh	49	Pyloric stenosis	1
Conjunctivitis	12	Persistent vomiting	4
Congenital hammer toe	1	Rash	1
Chickenpox	2	Rectal sinus	2
Constipation	21	Rickets	2
Circumcision	3	Ringworm	2
Chilblains	4	Rubella	2
Cyst	3	Scabies	25
Colles fracture	5	Septic umbilicus	4
Dental caries	3	Septic sores	18
Diarrhœa	43	Stye	5
Dermatitis	22	Schorrhœa	2
Digestive upset	3	Skin condition	7
Dislocation	1	Shingles	2
Defective gait	2	Stomatitis	1
Defective speech	1	Sprain	1
Eczema	15	Septic fingers	2
Eye defect	20	Teething	29
Earache	2	Tonsillitis	6
Excoriated buttocks	14	Tongue tie	12
Enuresis	7	Tonsils and adenoids	11
Ear condition	8	Treatment of wound	2
Feeding errors	187	Thrush	5
Flat foot	11	Thyroid cyst	1
Foot condition	1	Umbilical hernia	21
Fistula	1	Ulcers	1
Green stools	7	Umbilical stump	5
Gastritis	1	Urticaria	53
Hypospadias	2	Ulcer of tongue	1
Hæmorrhoids	1	Vaccinia	4
Impetigo	15	Wax in ear	6
Inflamed prepuce	2	Worms	33
Inguinal hernia	6	Whooping cough	4
Insomnia	7	Warts	1

Rickets.—Ten children in the area exhibited symptoms of rickets; two of these attended a centre.

Voluntary Workers.—The work of the Health Visitors in running the various Child Welfare Clinics is very materially lightened by the willing assistance which they receive from a number of ladies who regularly give their services as Voluntary Workers.

At the Rosyth Clinic during the year we have received help from members of Rosyth W.V.S. and members of the First Aid Post Staff.

Miss Robertson and Mrs Dick of Transy have assisted similarly at the Dunfermline Clinic; Mrs Brown, Mrs Rannie, Miss Reid, and Mrs Bell at Baldrigeburn Clinic; Mrs Campbell, Mrs Drummond, Mrs Irvine, and Miss Robertson at Nethertown Clinic; and Mrs McOmish at Townhill Clinic. To all of these we tender our thanks and our appreciation of their public-spirited services.

Donations.—The Health Visitors are always glad to receive gifts of baby clothes, and from their knowledge of the families in the town they are able to distribute them to the best advantage.

During the year we were indebted to private individuals for handing over articles of this nature.

As in the past, an earnest appeal is again made to those who have baby garments for which they have no further use to hand them over to the Public Health Department.

Special Treatment Centres.—The various school clinics extend their activities to the treatment of pre-school children.

Three hundred and seventy-five children made a total of 1,251 attendances at the General Clinics, Dunfermline and Rosyth, for the treatment of skin, ear, nose, and throat conditions, etc.

Forty-five children were referred to the Dental Clinics at Dunfermline and Rosyth, and made 51 attendances for treatment.

Several cases of eye defects were also dealt with.

Food and Milk.—The following table shows the quantity and cost of milk, milk substitute, other food, and oils supplied under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year 1945.

No. of persons supplied with:—

	Mothers.	Children.
Cow & Gate	—	185
Earex	—	357
Lactagol	66	—
Ostermilk	—	151
Maltoline	—	137
Vitrol	—	150
Cod liver oil	—	3
Liquid paraffin	—	8
Pills, Powders, Ointments, etc.	—	211
Lacidac	—	6
	66	1 841

Total quantity supplied:—

Cow & Gate	19,330 lbs.
Farex	672½ lbs.
Lactagol	138 small tins.
Ostermilk	3 421 lbs.
Maltoline	900½ lbs.
Viol	3,166 lbs.
Liquid paraffin	15 gallons.
Lacidac	144 lbs.
Ointments	36 lbs.
Total cost of Cow & Gate, Farex, Lactagol, Lacidac, Ostermilk, Maltoline, and Viol	£2 373 12 11
Total cost of Liquid paraffin, Ointments, Powders, and Tablets ...	28 15 1
Total amount recovered by Local Authority for Cow & Gate, Farex, Lactagol, Ostermilk, Lacidac, Maltoline, Viol, Cod liver oil, Liquid paraffin, Camphorated oil, Olive oil Oint- ments, Tablets, and Powders, etc.	2,369 0 2

The National Milk Scheme continues to relieve the strain on the Public Health Department.

Day Nurseries.—The two whole-time nurseries undertaking the full day-time care and maintenance of children of all ages up to five years continue to render good service.

The buildings were erected and equipped by the Department of Health for Scotland, and are of the pre-fabricated hut variety and situated at Broomhead Park, Pilmuir Street, Dunfermline, and the Public Park, Harley Street, Rosyth.

The accommodation at Broomhead Nursery is for 60 children, and at Rosyth for 40 children.

Both nurseries are recognised as training schools for candidates for the N.S.C.N. Nursery Nurses' Diploma.

The nurseries are primarily for the use of children whose mothers are in employment, to whom priority is given on the production of a certificate of employment. To these mothers the charge is 1s. per day, and 3s. per day in other cases.

The nurseries are open six days a week.

ATTENDANCES.

Broomhead.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/45 to 31/12/45, 2,293

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/45 to 31/12/45, 7,824

Rosyth.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/45 to 31/12/45, 1,811

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/45 to 31/12/45, 5,985

Total attendances 17,913

VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1944.

Successfully vaccinated at 31st December 1944	...	745
Insusceptible	... ..	40
Died before vaccination	... ..	67
Declaration of conscientious objection	... ..	349
Unaccounted for through removal	... ..	24
Postponed	... ..	39
		<hr/>
		1264

If the number of infants who died before vaccination was performed and the number who removed from the district are excluded, we find that 63.5 per cent. of the remainder were successfully vaccinated, while declarations of conscientious objection were lodged on behalf of 29.7 per cent.

The figures for the previous year were 66.8 per cent. and 28.1 per cent. respectively.

Vaccination is offered free to necessitous cases.

Five hundred and twenty-four children were vaccinated at the Clinics.

Children Act, 1908-1932.—The number of children registered under the above Act on 1st January 1945 was 12.

Nine were added to the register, and 5 were removed from the register during the year.

The number on the roll at the end of the year was 16.

The five Health Visitors are also Infant Protection Visitors, and they made 46 visits to the above children.

The conditions in every case were satisfactory, and the children well cared for.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

At the commencement of the year there were 25 mothers and 18 babies resident in the Hospital.

During the year there were 895 admissions, making a total of 920 cases.

This represents a decrease of 30 cases from the figure of the previous year.

The distribution of domicile of the admitted cases was as follows:—

		1943	1944	1945
Dunfermline ...	...	459	486	398
Dunfermline district ...	...	243	265	299
Cowdenbeath ...	...	144	134	157
Lochgelly ..	...	23	38	36
Other districts	...	1	1	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	...	870	924	895
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year there were in residence 36 mothers and 28 babies.

The total number of admissions since 1920, when provision was first made for treating maternity cases, is 12,479.

RECORD OF PATIENTS WHO RESERVED ACCOMMODATION IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND WHO ATTENDED THE HOSPITAL ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Normal Confinements.—Two hundred and fifty deliveries took place. All mothers recovered. One baby, aged 3 weeks, died of congenital heart disease. All the other babies were healthy. There were no still-births. Ten mothers and babies were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Mild Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150 - excessive gains in weight).—One hundred and three mothers were admitted either in labour or for immediate induction of labour. All had normal deliveries, and the mothers recovered. There were no neo-natal deaths, but 6 babies were still born, and of these 3 were anencephalic. One mother was transferred to the Observation Wing on account of cystitis.

Severe Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150+ excessive gains in weight).—Five mothers were admitted for immediate induction of labour. All mothers recovered. One baby died on the 10th day on account of intra-cranial hæmorrhage. There were no still-births.

Twins.—Eight mothers were admitted in labour and delivered of twins, and of these 4 had assisted deliveries for maternal distress. All mothers recovered. Two babies were still-born and there were 3 neo-natal deaths, all due to prematurity.

Premature Labour.—Six mothers were admitted in labour, and had normal deliveries. All recovered. One baby was still-born, due to Rh. incompatibility. There were two neo-natal deaths.

Retained Placenta.—One mother required a manual removal of placenta and blood transfusion following a normal delivery. Mother and baby were discharged well after mother had been transferred to the Observation Wing on account of mild puerperal insanity.

Multiparous Breech.—Three mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers and babies recovered.

Primigravid Breech.—Seven mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers and babies recovered.

Syphilis.—Three mothers had normal deliveries. Two babies were healthy, and one was transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital for further treatment, as the mother had had insufficient ante-natal treatment. All mothers and babies recovered.

Incomplete Abortion.—Nineteen patients were admitted with incomplete abortion, and recovered after dilatation and curettage. One mother was transferred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for further treatment.

Missed Abortion.—Four patients were admitted and aborted completely. All recovered. One patient was transferred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for further treatment, and one was transferred to West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital on account of being a scarlet fever contact.

Ante-natal Cases.—One hundred and four patients were admitted for ante-natal supervision on account of the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTENATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Mild pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150 + excessive gain in weight)	6	1—7 days.	Four mothers were discharged improved, pregnancy continuing. Two had labour induced and had normal deliveries, and were discharged well, with their babies.
	4	8—14 days.	Two mothers were discharged improved, pregnancy continuing. Two mothers had labour induced and normal deliveries and were discharged well, with their babies.
	2	15—21 days.	Two mothers had labour induced, resulting in normal deliveries, and were discharged well, with their babies.
	2	22—28 days.	Two mothers had labour induced, resulting in normal deliveries, and were discharged well, with their babies.
Severe pre - eclampsia (B.P. 150 + excessive gains in weight)	11	1—7 days.	Four patients still in hospital, pregnancy continuing. Seven mothers had labour induced, and of these 6 had normal deliveries and 1 was a forceps delivery. One mother developed an intra - partum accidental haemorrhage and was given a blood transfusion before delivery. The baby was still-born, and the mother died 3 days later as a result of Rh incompatibility. One other baby was still-born. All other babies and mothers recovered.
	7	8—14 days.	All mothers had labour induced. Of these 4 had normal deliveries and 3 had instrumental deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered.
	6	15—21 days.	All had labour induced and had normal deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered, but 1 baby was transferred to the Observation Wing with bullous impetigo.
	5	22—28 days.	One mother was discharged improved, pregnancy continuing. Four mothers had labour induced, and of these 3 had normal deliveries and 1 an instrumental delivery. All mothers and babies recovered.
	1	29—35 days.	The mother had a normal delivery and recovered. The baby was still-born and macerated.
	1	43—49 days.	The mother had a normal delivery. Mother and baby recovered.
False labour	15	1—7 days.	All patients discharged, pregnancy continuing.
Threatened abortion	3	1—7 days.	All discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
	4	8—14 days.	All discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
	1	36—42 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTENATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Hyporemis gravidarum	6	1—7 days.	All discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
	1	8—14 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Mitral stenosis	2	1—7 days.	One mother had a normal delivery, but was sterilized on the 9th day of the puerperium. The other mother required instrumental delivery. Both mothers and babies recovered.
	2	8—14 days.	Both mothers had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies.
	1	15—21 days.	Normal delivery. Mother and baby well.
	1	57—63 days.	Normal delivery. Mother and baby well.
Pyelitis	3	8—14 days.	All patients discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21 days.	Labour was induced, resulting in a normal delivery. Mother and baby well.
Partial placenta praevia	2	3—14 days.	One normal delivery. Mother and baby well. One induction followed by application of Willett's scalp forceps and spontaneous delivery. Mother recovered; the baby was still-born.
Revealed accidental haemorrhage	2	22—28 days.	Both had labour induced, resulting in normal deliveries. Both mothers and babies recovered.
Chronic nephritis	2	15—21 days.	Both mothers aborted spontaneously and recovered.
Haemorrhage from the bowel	1	1—7 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Intermittent claudica- tion	1	1—7 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Haematuria	1	15—21 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Epilepsy of pregnancy..	1	8—14 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Obesity	1	8—14 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Essential hypertension..	1	15—21 days.	Labour induced, normal delivery. Mother and baby well.
Bronchiectasis	1	15—21 days.	Normal delivery. Mother and baby well.
Acute degeneration of a fibroid	1	1—7 days.	Responded to conservative treatment; mother discharged, pregnancy continuing.
Macrocytic - anaemia of pregnancy	1	1—7 days.	Discharged improved, following blood transfusion, pregnancy continuing.
Asthma	1	22—28 days.	Improved but transferred to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for further treatment; pregnancy continuing.
Peripheral neuritis..	1	1—7 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Late vomiting of preg- nancy	1	8—14 days.	Still in hospital, pregnancy continuing.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 82 forceps deliveries.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Deep transverse arrest of head, contracted outlet	27	All mothers recovered, but 4 were transferred to the Observation Wing on account of cystitis. There were no still-births, but 1 baby died on the fourth day of gastro-enteritis.
Outlet Contraction	17	All mothers recovered, but 1 was transferred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital suffering from abscess of leg. Two babies were still-born. There were no neo-natal deaths.
Persistent occipito-posterior	12	One mother died two days after delivery as a result of acute myocarditis and cortical necrosis of the kidneys. The others recovered, but 2 had to be treated in the Observation Wing for cystitis. All babies were live-born and discharged well.
Rigid perineum	11	All mothers recovered. There were no still-births, but 1 neo-natal death occurred on the second day as a result of intra-cranial haemorrhage.
Maternal distress, pre-eclampsia	4	All mothers and babies recovered, but 1 mother was treated in the Observation Wing on account of cystitis.
Maternal distress, pelvic contraction	2	Both mothers and babies recovered.
Oblique arrest of head	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Deflexed head	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Failure of secondary powers,	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Prolapsed cord	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Foetal distress	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Abnormal uterine action	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Prolapsed hand	1	Mother and baby recovered.

Craniotomy :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Hydrocephalus	1	Mother recovered, baby still-born.

Examination under General Anaesthesia.—Two patients were admitted for examination and were discharged well with their pregnancies continuing.

Cervical Polypus.—One patient had a cervical polypus removed, and was discharged well with the pregnancy continuing.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—There were 51 major obstetrical operations performed on patients who had attended the hospital ante-natal clinic and reserved accommodation in the hospital for confinement. The conditions for which these operations were performed are tabulated as follows :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Chronic nephritis	2	Both mothers recovered following therapeutic abortion, performed in one case by dilatation and curettage and in the other by abdominal hysterotomy.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Concealed accidental haemorrhage	1	Patient recovered following therapeutic abortion performed by abdominal hysterotomy.
Obstetrical acute yellow atrophy of the liver	1	Patient recovered after therapeutic abortion by abdominal hysterotomy.
Acute degeneration of a uterine fibroid causing retention of urine	1	Mother recovered, with the pregnancy continuing following myomectomy.
Ectopic pregnancy	1	Mother recovered, pregnancy following exploratory laparotomy revealing a uterus didelphys.
Contracted pelvis (primigravidae)	26	All were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section, 18 following trial labour. All mothers and babies recovered.
Contracted pelvis (multiparae)	4	All had repeat lower uterine segment Caesarean sections performed. All mothers and babies recovered.
Primigravid breech and contracted pelvis	5	All mothers were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All mothers and babies recovered.
Placenta praevia	1	Delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. Mother and baby well.
Previous classical Caesarean section	1	Both well following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Essential hypertension	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Recurrent anaemia of pregnancy	1	Mother and baby recovered after delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. Sterilization was performed.
Renal insufficiency associated with a previous nephrectomy	1	Both recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. Sterilization was performed.
Pre-eclamptic state	2	Both delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. One was delivered of twins, who did not survive; the other had a single healthy infant. Both mothers recovered.
Mitral stenosis	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section. Sterilization was performed.
Multiple uterine fibroids	1	Mother and baby recovered following Caesarean hysterectomy.
Previous incomplete rupture of uterus	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. Sterilization was performed.

RECORD OF PATIENTS WHO RESERVED ACCOMMODATION IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BUT WHO DID NOT ATTEND THE HOSPITAL ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Normal Confinements.—There were 111 normal confinements. All mothers recovered. One mother was transferred to the Observation Wing on account of local uterine sepsis. There were three neo-natal deaths and no still-births.

Primigravid Breech.—Five mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers recovered. One baby was still-born.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Two patients were admitted for ante-natal supervision on account of the following conditions:—

CONDITION.	CASES	DURATION OF ANTENATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
False labour	1	1—7 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Threatened abortion ..	1	8—14 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 34 forceps deliveries.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Rigid perineum	17	All mothers recovered, but 2 mothers were transferred to the Observation Wing on account of local uterine sepsis. One mother and baby were transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital with bullous impetigo. There was 1 neo-natal death on the second day.
Deep transverse arrest of head and contracted pelvic outlet	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Outlet contraction	3	All mothers and babies recovered. One mother was transferred to the Observation Wing on account of local uterine sepsis.
Foetal distress	3	All mothers and babies recovered. One mother was transferred to the Observation Wing with local uterine sepsis.
Maternal distress	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Persistent occipito posterior,	2	Both mothers and babies recovered. The mothers were transferred to the Observation Wing with cystitis.
Failed forceps	3	Successful forceps delivery by Obstetrician. All mothers and babies recovered.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Seven major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who did not attend the hospital ante-natal clinic but who had reserved accommodation in the hospital for confinement. The conditions for which the operations were performed are as follows:—

CONDITION.	CASES	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Contracted pelvis	6	All mothers and babies recovered after delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Renal insufficiency following previous nephrectomy .. .	1	Mother and baby well following delivery by lower uterine Caesarean section and sterilization.

EMERGENCY CASES.

Eighty-six emergency cases were admitted during the year. In no instance was accommodation reserved.

Normal Confinements.—Six patients were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered.

Retained Placenta.—Three mothers were admitted with the placenta retained; one required hysterectomy for placenta accreta

following an unsuccessful attempt of manual removal to her own home; and the other two had the placenta removed normally. All mothers recovered, but one was transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital with puerperal infection.

Premature Labour.—One patient was admitted in labour. The mother recovered, but the baby died on the third day.

Revealed Accidental Hæmorrhage.—One patient who had labour induced was delivered normally and recovered, and had a live infant which survived.

Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.—Two mothers were admitted after delivery, and recovered after blood transfusion.

Partial Placenta Praevia.—Two patients were admitted in labour. One had a normal confinement and recovered, but the baby was still-born; and the other had labour induced and Willett's scalp forceps applied. Mother and baby recovered.

Complete Tear.—One mother discharged well following repair.

Incomplete Abortion.—Eight patients were admitted with incomplete abortion and recovered after dilatation and curettage.

Twins.—Three patients were admitted in labour and had assisted deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered.

Hydramnios.—One patient had labour induced and had a normal delivery and recovered. The baby was still-born and anencephalic.

Infected Pelvic Hæmatocele.—One patient had diagnostic aspiration of the Pouch of Douglas performed, and was transferred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for further treatment.

Primigravid Breech.—Two patients were admitted in labour with the breech presenting. Both mothers recovered, but one baby was still-born following perforation of the after-coming head for hydrocephalus.

Impacted Shoulder Presentation.—One patient was admitted with labour far advanced, decapitation was performed. The mother recovered, but the baby was still-born.

Premature Infants.—Two premature infants were admitted and died within 24 hours of admission.

Therapeutic Abortion.—One patient had pregnancy terminated by dilatation and curettage three months after evacuation of a hydatidiform mole and recovered.

Antenatal Cases.—Twenty-seven cases were admitted for antenatal supervision. The conditions for which these patients were admitted and the results of treatment are as follows:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTENATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Severe pre-eclamptic toxaemia (B.P. 150+)	5	1—7 days.	All had labour induced and recovered. One baby was still born.
	3	8—14 days.	All had labour induced. All mothers and babies recovered.
	2	15—21 days.	Both mothers had labour induced and had normal deliveries. Mothers and babies recovered.
	2	22—28 days.	All recovered following normal delivery.
	2	36—42 days.	All recovered following normal delivery.
Hyperemesis gravidarum	1	1—7 days.	Mother recovered, pregnancy continuing.
	2	8—14 days.	Both recovered, pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21 days.	Mother recovered, pregnancy continuing.
Pyelitis	1	1—7 days.	Mother discharged against medical advice, pregnancy continuing.
	1	8—14 days.	Mother transferred to Combination Home, pregnancy continuing.
	1	15—21 days.	Mother discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Mitral stenosis	1	15—21 days.	Both recovered after instrumental delivery.
	1	78—84 days.	Both recovered after normal delivery. Mother was sterilised on the sixth day of puerperium.
Threatened abortion	2	1—7 days.	Both discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Eclampsia	2	1—7 days.	All recovered following induction of labour.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 9 forceps deliveries.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Deep transverse arrest of head and outlet contraction	6	All mothers recovered, but 1 was transferred to the Observation Wing with phlegmasia alba dolens, and 1 was transferred to the Observation Wing on account of local uterine sepsis. One baby was still-born.
Persistent occipito-posterior	3	Two mothers recovered and 1 mother died on the fourth day as a result of myocarditis, puerperal insanity, and exhaustion. Two babies were still-born.

Hydrocephalus.—One patient recovered following craniotomy. The baby was still-born.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Thirteen major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who were admitted as

emergency cases. The conditions for which the operation of Caesarean section was performed are as follows :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Contracted pelvis.. . . .	7	All delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All mothers and babies recovered. One mother was transferred to the Observation Wing on account of phlegmasia alba dolens.
Placenta prævia	3	All delivered by classical Caesarean section. One mother died within two hours from myocarditis and her baby was still-born; the second recovered, but her baby died in 24 hours; and the third mother recovered, but the baby was still-born.
Incomplete rupture of old Caesarean section scar ..	1	Mother and baby recovered following classical Caesarean section. Sterilization was performed.
Primigravid breech and pelvic contraction	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Obstructed labour due to non-pregnant half of a double uterus.. . . .	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.

Maternal Deaths.—During the year there were five deaths. Four were of patients whose residence was within the county area, and one within the burgh area.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (1) Instrumental delivery. Acute myocarditis. Cortical necrosis of kidneys. (Two days in hospital.)
- (2) Chronic pyelitis. Premature labour. Purulent bronchitis. (Three months in hospital.)
- (3) Myocarditis. Unavoidable haemorrhage. Shock. (Nine days in hospital.)
- (4) Prolonged labour. Instrumental delivery. Myocarditis. Puerperal insanity. (Four days in hospital.)
- (5) Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Exhaustion during labour. Blood transfusion Rh. incompatibility. Cerebral embolism. (Six days in hospital.)

Infants.—The number of infants born alive was 767. There were 28 still-births.

Thirteen pairs of twins were born. Ten pairs were discharged well; of the remainder, in one pair, one died on the 8th day and the other on the 12th day; in another pair, one died on 7th day, and one died on 8th day; and of the remaining pair, one died on the 3rd day, the other was well.

Seventeen infants died under 8 days of age.

Five infants died over 8 days of age.

Of the 6 infants suffering from bullous impetigo, five were transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, and one to the Observation Wing. One other infant was transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital for further treatment as the mother had had insufficient antenatal treatment.

Statistics.—The number of in-patient days was :—

Mothers	11,338
Infants	8,036
	<hr/>
Total	19,374
	<hr/>

The average number of beds occupied during the year was :—
Mothers, 31; Infants, 22.

The highest number of beds occupied on any day was :—
Mothers, 40 on 10th July; Infants, 33 on 8th September.

The lowest number of beds occupied was :—Mothers, 20 on 29th September; Infants, 14 on 10th October.

The average duration of stay was 12 days for mothers, and 10 days for infants.

Income.—The amount recovered in fees from patients during the year was £3,548, 11s 10d.; and from Fife County Council, £3,009, 14s. 8d.—making a total of £8,648, 6s. 6d.

Staff.—During the year the average number of staff consisted of :—

- 1 Obstetrician.
- 1 Resident Assistant Obstetrician (commenced duty 15/10/45).
- Matron.
- 5 Sisters.
- 2 Staff Nurses.
- 2 Assistant Nurses.
- 14 Pupil Midwives.

The services of the Edinburgh panel of obstetricians are also available if necessary.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent, and takes this opportunity of thanking Dr T. A. Gillie, Dr Marie Grant, Miss Nicoll and the staff for their co-operation.

Training School.—The Central Midwives Board for Scotland granted recognition of the Maternity Hospital as a training school for part one of the examination held under its auspices for state-registered midwives. The training of pupil midwives who are state-registered nurses occupies a period of six months.

Twenty-three pupil midwives completed training during the year

General Administration.—The Maternity Hospital has completed the eighth year of its existence with a total of 920 cases treated. This figure shows a decrease of 30 from that of the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that there was a long-term occupation of beds by several complicated cases.

It has to be reiterated that the hospital has absolutely reached the limit of its accommodation, and there is an urgent need for increased bed provision.

Considerable numbers (approximately twenty per month) have been turned away when making application for admission. The capacity of the hospital is usually fully reserved about seven months ahead.

For those without possible alternative arrangements, accommodation has been obtained at Airthrey Castle, Bridge of Allan, and Meikleour House, Perthshire, under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme.

It will be necessary to pursue the policy of rigidly restricting bookings until such time as the urgent need for increased bed accommodation is implemented.

The building of the extension to the Observation Wing sufficient for ten beds, with labour room, nursery, and the usual offices, was commenced in December 1943, and is still not completed. This is a small unit of the larger extension to the whole hospital which is contemplated.

It is necessary to draw particular attention to the overcrowding that exists in the Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics. The Clinic consists of one room, along with a waiting-room which is available to the whole hospital.

The gross number of attendances at these clinics is now 9,831, an increase of 565 over the number for the previous year. It needs no imagination to picture the difficulties encountered in this department. A special plea is made, therefore, for hastening to build the new clinic which is planned as a separate and independent unit of the hospital.

The following table provides a review of the work undertaken since 1926 at Davaar Maternity Home and the Maternity Hospital :—

Year	Dunfermline Burgh.			Western District of Fife County.			Total
	Total Births.	Births in Hospital.	Percentage of Total births occurring in Hospital.	Total Births.	Births in Hospital.	Percentage of total births occurring in Hospital.	Births occurring in Hospital.
1926	764	165	21.5%		88		253
1927	664	149	22.4%		65		214
1928	610	208	32.5%		70		278
1929	575	222	38.6%		96		318
1930	587	222	37.8%		101		323
1931	650	282	43.3%		139		421
1932	550	251	45.6%		181		432
1933	562	277	49.2%	1267	166	13.1%	443
1934	590	291	49.3%	1129	138	12.2%	429
1935	569	293	51.4%	1180	175	14.8%	468
1936	573	280	48.8%	1219	155	12.7%	435
1937	573	290	*50.6%	1072	172	16.0%	*462
1938	517	354	61.7%	1190	261	22.1%	618
1939	656	449	68.4%	1134	387	34.1%	836
1940	625	465	61.8%	1021	476	46.6%	881
1941	730	468	64.1%	1083	484	44.6%	952
1942	789	456	57.7%	1102	405	36.7%	861
1943	903	416	46.0%	1178	375	31.4%	791
1944	914	435	47.5%	1182	384	32.4%	819
1945	994	367	36.9%	1104	428	38.7%	795

NOTES ON TABLE.

*—Year of opening of Maternity Hospital.

Owing to re-organisation of county area, comparable figures for the Western area are not available before 1933.

ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CLINICS.

During the year clinics were held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and on Saturdays, at 1.30 p.m., at the Antenatal Department of the Maternity Hospital.

The following table shows the number of mothers attending during the year :—

	Burgh.	County.	Total.
Antenatal attendances—			
Number of first attendances ...	290	445	735
Number of subsequent attendances ...	...	...	7711
Postnatal attendances—			
Number of first attendances ...	238	391	629
Number of subsequent attendances ...	...	...	742
Total	528	836	9817

Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wassermann reaction; 910 specimens were sent for examination.

Of the mothers attending, 290 or 39.4 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 445 or 60.5 per cent. from the County area.

Of the mothers attending postnatally, 238 or 37.8 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 391 or 62.1 per cent. were from the County area.

MIDWIVES' AND MATERNITY HOMES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1927.

Maternity Homes.—In addition to the Local Authority's Maternity Hospital, there is registered within the area a private nursing home, where two rooms, each containing one bed, are used for the reception of cases of confinement.

No new applications for registration were made.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE.

Sessions for the testing of volunteer blood donors were held by the Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service during the year. The panel now comprises 263 volunteers.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

School Medical Inspection was carried out on the usual lines. The war continued to interfere with the smooth working of the customary arrangements. During the year the medical examination of the school children was carried out in accordance with the following scheme:—

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	349	277
Second age group	447	379
Third age group	125	269
Fourth age group	60	42
Totals	981	967

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.
Special cases	20	10
Re-inspections	28	26
Non-Routines	55	44
Totals	103	80

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental caries :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	81	42
Second age group	124	126
Third age group	15	63
Fourth age group	6	5
Other systematic examinations	—	—
Totals	<u>226</u>	<u>236</u>
Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions		144
Health Visitors' Inspections		87
Refraction Clinics (Specialist)		25
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools ...		50
Vision Sessions		14

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis	1	1	3	2	—	3	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Corneal opacities	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	10	5	6	7	3	1	3	1
Other diseases	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Visual acuity (Snellen).								
(a) Not worse than 6/12	—	1	19	21	6	22	6	4
(b) Worse than 6/12	—	—	21	17	6	15	7	3
Recommended for refraction	1	3	16	20	4	25	5	5
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea	2	4	2	—	—	2	—	—
Other diseases	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I.	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
Grade II. a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade II. b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation	7	5	1	1	1	1	—	—
Stammering	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition								
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsicly)	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Classification.	Entrants.					Second age-group.			Third age-group.			Fourth age-group.			Total.	
	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of children.	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examination.
I. Children free from defects	385	64.6	450	54.4	274	69.5	79	77.4	1188	61.9						
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—																
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	8	1.3	57	6.9	40	10.2	15	14.8	120	6.2						
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	37	6.2	49	5.9	20	5.0	1	0.9	107	5.6						
(c) Both (a) and (b)	2	0.4	3	0.4	5	1.3	1	0.9	11	0.6						
Total	47	7.9	109	13.2	65	16.5	17	16.6	238	12.4						
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	148	24.9	245	29.7	50	12.8	4	4.0	447	23.4						
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—																
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	8	1.3	19	2.3	5	1.2	1	1.0	33	1.7						
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> , without complete restoration of function	8	1.3	3	0.4	—	—	1	1.0	12	0.6						
Total	16	2.6	22	2.7	5	1.2	2	2.0	45	2.3						
Total number of children examined	596	100	826	100	394	100	102	100	1918	100						

Nutrition.—Of the 1918 school children examined during the year, 116 or 6.05 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 2 or 0.1 per cent. were found to suffer from bad nutritional defect.

Ophthalmic Clinic. — Dr Duncan Leeds carries out all ophthalmic treatment of cases of defective vision occurring in school children.

The report on the year's work in this Department is shown in the following table:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of Clinics	25	
Number of cases examined	77	75
Number of cases re-examined	67	64
Hypermetropia and Astigmatism	26	30
Hypermetropia	26	19
Myopic astigmatism	5	3
Myopia	7	5
Emmetropia... ..	10	12
Mixed astigmatism	3	4
Blepharitis	—	1
Corneal ulcer	—	1

Parents of necessitous cases are encouraged to seek aid from the Social Welfare Department in procuring glasses.

Orthoptic Clinic.—For some years special attention has been paid in Dunfermline to the treatment of children with squint, and in November 1936 a grant from the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust enabled a special clinic to be established at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital with a part-time orthoptist in attendance under the direction of Dr C. R. D. Leeds.

The returns for the year indicate that there is still a large number of children who benefit from orthoptic treatment and the work is worth continuing.

The relatively high number of cases under treatment, and of individual attendances, compared with the low number of discharged cured cases, in association with the small number of operations performed, indicate that better facilities for operations are required.

The attendances are being prolonged over a period of years instead of months, and the number of discharged cured cases is too low for the amount of work done.

During the War, cases of squint were operated on at the Emergency Hospital, but this facility is no longer available. The Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital requires all the beds for

emergency and urgent work, and cannot, therefore, admit squint cases.

No. of cases continued from 1944	37
No. of new cases in 1945	25
Of the above 25 No. with no strabismus	1
Total number of cases under treatment	61

Of the remaining 24 cases—

- 7 had concomitant convergent strabismus in R.E.
- 13 had concomitant convergent strabismus in L.E.
- 3 had concomitant convergent strabismus alternating.
- 1 had concomitant divergent strabismus in L.E.

During 1945 from the above 61 cases—

No. of attendances for treatment	674
No. of examinations	25
No. of attendances for observation	147
No. of attendances for occlusion	70

Total number of attendances 1116

From these 61 cases—

No. of cases discharged as unsuitable	8
No. of cases discharged as cured	8

Of the 8 unsuitable cases—

- 2 left district; 3 failed to attend;
- 2 would not wear occluder; 1 wore occluder, but did not improve.

Of the 8 cases cured—

- 5 cases obtained simultaneous binocular vision—3 without operation.
- 1 lived too far away for treatment and had cosmetic operation.
- The other two had one and two operations respectively. Each looked quite straight and binocular, but still had false projection.

No. of cases continued to 1946 45

Attendance of Parents.—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child, and they are invited to attend the examination.

Their attendance is very much in the children's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and of family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice, and more likely to be effective.

During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of those children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared-for-child attends and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. On the other hand, when a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack

of parental interest extends to school medical inspection and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 596 entrant infants examined, 415 were accompanied by parents, and of 1322 other children examined, parents were present in 371 instances.

Refusal of Medical Inspection.—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined.

There were, in all, 22 refusals, representing 1.1 per cent. Notes were furnished in the majority of cases, and the chief reason given was that the child was under the care of the family practitioner.

Treatment.—Children suffering from defects were referred to the Carnegie Clinic, where treatment was arranged. The treatment of school children remains under the auspices of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and in the hands of Dr Emslie Smith and his staff, to whom I have pleasure in expressing thanks for their help and co-operation.

Health Visitors' Inspections.—The Health Visitors carry out inspection of heads and clothing, and, where necessary, refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by Health Visitors ..	5481
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits	8821
Number of homes visited	37

NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Recommendations :—

	Boots.	Boots & Clothing.	Clothing.
January	—	4	—
February	—	6	1
March	—	3	—
April	1	3	—
June	1	—	—
July	—	3	—
September	—	3	—
October	—	4	—
November	—	6	—
December	2	4	—
Totals	4	36	1

Medical Examination of Mentally Defective Children.—Two mentally defective children were medically examined, and a special report regarding them was submitted to Dr Krause.

Co-operation of Teachers.—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable, and greatly reinforce the work of school medical inspection.

Evacuation.—There have been no complaints regarding unsatisfactory conditions at any of the billets.

The following table shows the number of evacuated persons in Dunfermline at 1st January 1945, and the number remaining in Dunfermline at 31st December 1945 :—

	Mothers.	Children.	Others.	Total.
Number of Evacuees in Dunfermline at 1/1/45	40	76	15	131
Number of Evacuees who came into Dunfermline during 1945	—	—	—	—
Number of Evacuees who remained in Dunfermline at 31/12/45	3	7	2	12

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland) 1933, work satisfactorily. A list of foreign ports in which it is known or suspected that certain infectious diseases have occurred during the previous thirteen weeks is sent each week to the Customs Officer. A declaration of health form is completed and signed by the Captain of every ship arriving from a foreign port. This is returned to the Customs Officer, and if the declaration shows absence of sickness among the crew and no suspicious sickness and mortality among rats and mice on board, free pratique is granted. On receipt of information of the prospective arrival of a ship from an infected port, the Customs Officer notifies the Medical Officer of Health. If the information submitted in the declaration of health form signed by the Captain renders it necessary, the crew is examined by the Medical Officer of Health. If no infection is discovered, pratique is granted.

There is comparatively little private shipping arriving at Rosyth. No ship arrived from an infected port during the year, and no one suffering from infectious disease came under observation.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Copies of the book produced by the Glasgow Public Health Department, entitled "The Health of the Mother and Child," were made available at the Child Welfare Clinics.

The Scottish Council for Health Education issued health leaflets which were distributed to the Child Welfare Clinics, Factories, and Libraries.

APPENDIX I.

List of Midwives (with names, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who, up to 31st January 1946, have given notice, under Section 18, of their intention to practice in the Burgh of Dunfermline :

	No.
Lily Beveridge, 128 Main Street, Townhill, Dunfermline	4573
Elizabeth Cox, 26 Queensferry Road, Rosyth	7060
Jessie Duncanson, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline... ..	16692
S. Hamilton, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10139
M. Johnston, 79 Maitland Street, Dunfermline	4287
+ Isabella Leadbetter, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth	5365
S. Leslie, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline... ..	14755
* E. MacLeod, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline... ..	16338
S. Martin, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10139
* M. Morrison, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	16588
S. McLaughlan, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	18085
S. McWhinnie, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	15321
Annie T. Nicoll, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline... ..	4291
J. Ogilvie, 95 Admiralty Road, Rosyth	5288
Muriel Scott, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	17116
+ Lucy Stonely, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth... ..	5367
S. Strachan, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	15514
N. Thomson, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	12736
* Elizabeth Todd, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline... ..	11514
W. Walker, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline... ..	10843
Christina Young, 80 Bruce Street, Dunfermline	874

* Dunfermline District Nursing Association.

+ Rosyth District Nursing Association.

APPENDIX II.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE Notified, etc., during the year ended 31st December 1945 :—

DISEASE.		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										
		At Age—Years.										Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Cases removed to Hospital.	
Cerebro-Spinal	M.	6	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
Fever ...	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chickenpox ...	M.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F.	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cholera ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Undulant) ...	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria ...	M.	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
	F.	5	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	—
Erysipelas ...	M.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	4	4
Measles ...	M.	181	6	89	83	2	1	—	—	—	5	176
	F.	196	8	104	81	—	3	—	—	—	2	194
Ophthalmia	M.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Neonatorum ...	F.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pneumonia,	M.	21	1	3	3	—	1	4	4	5	16	5
Acute Primary	F.	11	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	3	8	3
Pneumonia (not	M.	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
otherwise notifiable)	F.	17	5	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	—
Puerperal Fever,	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—
Puerperal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia ...	F.	7	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	3	4
Scarlet Fever ...	M.	33	—	15	16	—	1	1	—	—	33	—
	F.	32	—	9	22	—	—	1	—	—	32	—
Tuberculosis—	M.	9	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	—	2	7
Pulmonary ...	F.	15	—	—	1	9	3	1	1	—	7	8
Tuberculosis—	M.	7	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
non-Pulmonary	F.	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Whooping-	M.	29	3	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Cough ...	F.	36	1	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
TOTAL ...	M.	312	22	134	122	7	4	6	11	6	83	229
	F.	351	24	149	120	23	17	5	10	3	90	261

Names of Hospitals in which Cases were Treated.

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.

Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.

Kirkcaldy Burgh Sanatorium, Kirkcaldy.

Inglis Street Emergency Hospital, Dunfermline.

Combination Home and Hospital, Dunfermline.

**Number of Persons Resident in the Burgh as at 31st December 1945,
who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.**

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included.)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	115
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	51
	<hr/>
Total	166

APPENDIX III.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected).

The following Table shows the Cause of Death at the various Age Groups:—

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	-1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & over.	
Cerebro spinal fever ...	M. 1 F. 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	M. 4 F. 9	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	M. 3 F. 5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infectious or parasitic diseases ...	M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant tumours ...	M. 28 F. 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	5	5	...
Tumours non-malignant or not defined ...	M. ... F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute rheumatism ...	M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes mellitus ...	M. ... F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other general diseases ...	M. ... F. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Ages.											85 & over
		—1	1—	—5	—10	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	
Other diseases of genito- urinary system ...	M. 3 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Puerperal Sepsis ...	M. ... F. 3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes ...	M. .. F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of skin and organs of movement ...	M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	M. 12 F. 8	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age ...	M. 7 F. 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2
Suicide ...	M. 3 F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	12	4
Road transport accidents ...	M. 4 F. 1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other violence ...	M. 9 F. 4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Causes ill-defined or unknown.	M. 7 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...
All causes ...	{ M. 234 F. 213 }	16	5	3	3	4	2	14	33	48	54	45	7
Both sexes ...	447	29	12	5	3	9	12	24	50	75	101	104	23

APPENDIX IV.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified from the Different Wards of the Burgh.

Diseases.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Total
Scarlet fever	4	5	11	5	5	14	21	65
Pneumonia, broncho-	2	4	9	2	2	—	7	26
Measles	52	47	70	19	27	34	128	377
Pneumonia, acute primary	8	2	5	3	3	2	9	32
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	7
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2	4	6	1	2	3	6	24
Erysipelas	3	1	3	—	—	2	3	12
Diphtheria	—	—	2	2	—	1	5	10
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	—	1	2	1	—	6	1	11
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7
Abortus fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping cough	4	12	11	6	8	8	16	65
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	16
Chickenpox	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	6
Puerperal fever	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
Totals... ..	77	76	122	39	51	80	218	663



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1945

BY

ALEX. H. DUNCAN, M.R.S.A., A.R.SAN.I., A.M.INST.P.C.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland, and
the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of
the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline*

POLICE JUDGE MISS FREW AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1945.

The year under review has seen the decrease and, in some cases, the completion of those duties devolving upon us as a result of the war and the recommencement of the duties normally falling to our lot but generally suspended during hostilities.

Needless to say, one of the most important of those resumed duties, and the one causing the greatest concern, is the question of housing, which will call for every endeavour and not a little forbearance on the part of all concerned if the desired solution is to be achieved with reasonable speed and absence of friction, irritation, and disappointment.

I have again to acknowledge with pleasure the support given to me by the Town Council and, in particular, the Public Health and Cleansing Committees. I have to express my indebtedness to other officials for assistance rendered in various ways, and have also to express my appreciation of the services rendered by the Staff and Employees.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. DUNCAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
35 Queen Anne Street,
Dunfermline, 9th August 1946.

REMARKS.

This water has a slight tinge of colour (20 Hazen Scale) and contains a noticeable amount of sedimentary material of a humus nature. On incubation at blood heat it had a slight odour of decayed vegetable matter. The pH value is 7.2.

The yield of Free and Albuminoid Ammonias are moderate in proportion, indicating freedom from recent sewage. The oxygen absorbed from N/50 Permanganate "four hours' Test" of 0.224 parts per 100,000 represents a fair proportion of dissolved and readily oxidisable organic matter. Nitrites and Nitrates are absent, also denoting freedom from remote sewage contamination. Saline material is low, leaving the water soft.

The presumptive test for coliform bacilli was negative in 100 millilitres of the water, and the Counts at both temperatures are low. Both Chemical and Bacteriological results are satisfactory.

In my opinion this water is fit for drinking and general domestic purposes.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	100 ml.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts 48 hrs. 1 ml.	
		50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.		22 C.	37°C.
12	°									15	15
24	°										
48	°										

Definitive Colon Tests.

Sample.			
Indol Test	+	Positive.	
Methyl Red Test	—	Negative.	
Voges Proskauer Test	A.G.	Acid and Gas.	
Growth on Citrate Agar	No.	No reaction.	
	S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.	
	A.	Acid only.	

No reaction for B. Coli in 100 millilitres water. Bacteriologically satisfactory.

Two complaints were received regarding lack or insufficiency of water, and after investigation the necessary remedial measures were instituted.

DRAINAGE.

A new 24 inch sewer was laid as an outfall for the St Leonard's Housing Scheme and the Corporation Gas Works, while new drains, varying from 6 inches to 18 inches diameter, were also laid to service the above mentioned Scheme. During the year, reports were prepared by Mr D. H. Shaw, Burgh Engineer, concerning the inadequacy of the Lyne Burn Sewer and the Rosyth Outfall Sewer, and no doubt these will result in extensive operations in the future.

Forty-six complaints were received concerning choked or defective drains, and following written or verbal intimations the necessary remedial measures were effected.

Fifty-two smoke tests were applied to the drains of 20 dwelling-houses and 8 other premises, in addition to which renewals and extensions were effected to the drains of 17 properties.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The method of disposal continued to give satisfaction and no complaints were received during the year.

SCAVENGING—METHODS AND EFFICIENCY.

It is with legitimate pleasure we assert that, despite a continuance of our war-time troubles, the Cleansing Department continued to function throughout the year in a very satisfactory manner, performing its various tasks to the complete satisfaction of the majority of the citizens as only 10 complaints were received. Five of these complaints concerned the creation of nuisance in the vicinity of swill bins caused by interference on the part of dogs or irresponsible members of the community, while one dealt with nuisance conditions in the vicinity, but not within, a refuse coup. This nuisance was caused by the surreptitious dumping of garden refuse, rubbish, and soot on a right-of-way by some of the nearby occupiers. This type of offence, for which there is really no justification, having regard to the fact that ample collection services, including the removal of reasonable quantities of garden refuse, are in operation, appears to be on the increase and will probably require some drastic treatment of the offenders, when found, to ensure an abatement of the nuisance. All of these complaints were dealt with immediately and the causes of nuisance removed forthwith.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

The method of collecting and removing house refuse remained as in former years, and the frequency of collection was twice weekly with the exception of the centre area, which has a daily service.

At the commencement of the year we were once again hampered by the "black-out" restrictions, necessitating a postponement in the hour of commencement from 7 to 8 a.m., but it is pleasing to mention that, as a result of victory in Europe and the Far East, we were able to dispense with the "black-out," thereby permitting a return to our pre-war practice of collecting refuse from 7 a.m.

The daily yield of household refuse was approximately 26 tons.

No additions were made to our fleet of freighters during the year and only the necessary routine repairs were executed, with the

exception of our oldest vehicle, which was completely overhauled and repainted.

The Department is at present seriously handicapped due to the lack of suitable garage accommodation, and in the not too distant future it will be necessary to give consideration to the provision of a modern central depot, which could also be used by the Cleansing Department as a garage for a Transport Section, from which all Departments could be supplied with vehicles on hire. Such an arrangement would be very suitable in Dunfermline as the Cleansing Department already have a repair shop capable of effecting all manner of overhauls.

In compiling a report such as this it is difficult at this point to refrain from drawing attention to the varied assortment of receptacles used for the retention of domestic refuse pending its removal, and to express the hope that, in more propitious times, an endeavour will be made to have standard dustbins introduced and their use by everyone made obligatory. One is forcibly compelled to realise that the dustmen must on many occasions be in a dilemma wondering whether they are expected to remove the whole of the unsightly contraptions masquerading as dustbins or only their contents, the latter, in many instances, being less offensive than the former.

As usual the Department has continued to perform work for other Corporation Departments and private persons at reasonable charges, while certain Service Establishments in the neighbourhood are likewise provided with a service on payment of the usual charge.

Another service still rendered by the Department is the removal in reasonable quantities of garden refuse, as it is felt that such facilities should, although it has regrettably to be reported that this is not completely so, result in the cessation of surreptitious dumping of refuse along the banks of ditches, in shrubberies, playing fields, etc.

At the risk of being censured for administering unsolicited advice, one is impelled to suggest that it is folly not to make use of garden waste, after treatment by means of composting, as an additional source of supply of manure, which, along with artificial fertilisers, are somewhat scarce. An added benefit to this use of garden refuse is to be found in the fact that in this way the ground receives back, in a suitable form, some of the fertility previously yielded up to the growing crops.

DISPOSAL.

The method of disposal is still controlled tipping, and throughout the year this branch of our work gave no cause for complaint, except for a few instances in which, due to a sudden reversal of wind currents, a nuisance was created in the vicinity of dwelling-houses due to the dissemination of dust during unloading operations.

At the present time we have six coups in operation, one of which is an old quarry, and the others are situated in low lying ground, where, by means of a top dressing of earth, approximately one foot deep, we have been able to return to the owners land capable of being cultivated, and in this way we can rightly claim to be performing not only a very necessary task in an efficient manner but to be contributing to the national well-being by restoring derelict and useless ground to its original purpose, namely, the growing of food.

To enable this work to be successfully undertaken the Department make use of horse transport and at the present time we have four horses engaged on this work.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes used for top dressing on the six coups for the year ending 15th May 1946 are shown in the appended table:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweepings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Manure. Tons.	Gully Cleanings. Tons.	Boiler Ashes. Tons.	Total Tons.
Swallowdrum	1,019	92	113	111	26	2	88	1,451
Liggarsbridge	7	7	—	1	80	—	1½	29½
Muircockhall	1,720	161	2	18	1	—	152	2,054
Halbeath	3,109	450	—	59	—	4	260	3,892
Pittencreeff... ..	1,907	47	1	15	½	—	152	2,122½
Rosyth	1,696	127	18	145	5	—	59	2,050
Totals	9,458	884	134	349	112½	6	712½	11,656

The tonnage was calculated on test weighings, and other refuse comprises rubbish not definable as house refuse.

STREET CLEANSING.

Street cleansing was performed on the same lines as previously, but, in view of the prominence attached to the salvage campaign and the difficulty in obtaining both an adequate and an experienced staff of scavengers, it has not been possible to raise the war-time standard of street cleansing. It has got to be admitted that, in war-time, a super or elaborate system of street cleansing is both a luxury and an impossibility, and when certain members of the

public, including those who should know better, begin to complain about the not so tidy condition of our streets, one is apt to wonder if such people really realise the magnitude and inexhaustibility of the demands of a country at war on a Cleansing Department. Again it is not inappropriate to remind such grumblers, as well as the general public, that much unnecessary toil and effort are expended by the Cleansing Department in an attempt to clean up the mess caused by the thoughtless actions of countless hundreds, who appear to be under the misapprehension that one of the main functions of the public thoroughfare is to be used as a receptacle for their unwanted litter.

Such behaviour at any time is rather a disappointing reflection on our standards of public etiquette, but in war and post-war times it is nothing short of criminal that so much vitality required raw material should be so lightly and foolishly discarded. Despite repeated warnings, and in some instances prosecutions, there appears to be a tendency for this anti-social behaviour to increase, especially at the week-ends, and unless the public reform their habits, it seems that more salutary methods will require to be adopted to end what is nothing short of a public disgrace to a nation engaged as we have just been in a life and death struggle for existence.

Where circumstances permitted, the Department resorted to mechanical sweeping in an endeavour to overcome the problem of labour shortage, and gully cleansing, by means of a mechanical gully emptier, was continued throughout the year.

Dunfermline was once again the scene of snowstorms of varying duration and severity, intermingled with periods of exceptionally hard frost. The Department at this time were greatly assisted in their snow clearing efforts by the voluntary assistance afforded by the Royal Navy, who sent forty naval ratings to assist for two days. Needless to say, the Cleansing Department and the Town Council appreciated this spontaneous offer from the Senior Service and due recognition of this help was made in an appropriate way. The total cost of snow removal for the year was £773. It might not be inappropriate at this point to mention that occupiers of dwelling-houses and business premises could materially assist the Cleansing Department, and incidentally the public generally, if they made a practice of clearing the snow from the pavement in front of their own premises after each fall of snow. Such assistance would enable the Department to concentrate its full efforts on the

thoroughfares, as a result of which it would be possible to make a more complete and extensive clearance in a shorter period.

COSTS.

The following is a resumé of the report which the Department of Health request annually :—

	Total Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Cost.	Net Cost per head of Population.
(a) Street Cleansing, including watering, washing, disposal of street sweepings, and snow removal ..	£8,354	£34	£8,320	4s. 1.9d
(b) Collection of house and trade refuse	8,030	30	8,000	4s
(c) Disposal of house and trade refuse	1,997	---	1,997	1s
(d) Public Conveniences	80	---	80	0s. 0.48d.
(e) Other Services undertaken	1.03	335	185	0s. 1.11d.
(f) Salvage	3,374	4,297	923	0s. 5.53d.
	£22,035	£4,746	£17,289	8s. 7.74d.

From the above costs and the tonnage for the corresponding year, the following calculations were made :—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse	9,911 tons.
Weight per head of population	1.97 tons.
Daily yield per 1000 of population	13.62 cwts.
Yearly yield per 1000 of population	248.5 tons.
Yearly yield per occupied house	17.63 cwts.
Cost per person per year	8s. 7.71d.
Cost per person per day	0s. .278d.
Net cost for collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ..	16s. 1d.
Net cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse	4s. .02d.

Total cost of collection and disposal per ton 20s. 1.02d.

The hours of labour and the corresponding costs for wages for the various duties undertaken by the Department during the year ending 15th May 1945 are shown in the following table, in which the figures for the previous year are included for comparison :—

Class of Work.	15th May 1945.		15th May 1944.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
Refuse Collection	30,903	£2,631 13 9½	19,913	£1,847 7 4½
Refuse Disposal	19,635	1,693 10 6	18,664½	1,292 11 4½
Street Sweeping	54,351½	5,825 8 4½	65,282	1,569 2 3½
Salvage	35,168½	3,005 19 3½	18,701½	3,105 15 6½
Cleaning and Maintenance of				
Freighters and Depots	6,616½	617 15 0½	6,971½	788 1 11
Public Conveniences	891	72 2 5½	1,161	67 4 6
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases				
of Animals Act)	495	40 6 1½	199½	29 5 1
Removal Slaughter House Offal				
and Manure	828½	71 8 7½	744	46 8 9½
Trade Refuse (Collection and				
Disposal)	786½	68 8 5½	1,156½	73 7 5½
Gritting	1,250½	109 14 9	39½	8 2 7
*Other Payments		690 8 6		612 6 7
	150,924½	£14,826 16 2½	163,162½	£12,739 13 2½

* Other Payments include Holiday Pay, Administration, Licences, Increases, etc.

SALVAGE.

The salvage effort in the Burgh continued to be well maintained during the year under review and resulted in 1331 tons of material being salvaged, which, when sold, realised a sum of £3821.

The existing method of collecting salvage on different days from those on which refuse is collected was continued throughout the year, with, it is claimed, consequent advantage to the salvage effort, as by this means there is less danger of salvage being erroneously mixed with refuse, either by the householder or by employees, and incidentally this reduces the possibility of legitimate complaint against employees of carelessly throwing salvage amongst the refuse. In this connection it is pertinent to mention once more that a considerable number of householders can yet render more effective assistance to the salvage campaign by refraining from throwing paper, tins, and other articles amongst their refuse, as while an endeavour is made at the coups to retrieve these articles, there is, nevertheless, a considerable quantity never recovered, and the quality of that retrieved is considerably impaired. Despite the cessation of hostilities, it is still imperative for us as a nation not to waste any of our valuable raw materials, and all so-called waste materials, especially paper, textiles, bones, and kitchen waste, are urgently required for further use. An appeal is therefore made to all sections of the public to renew and continue their salvaging activities.

In March an endeavour was made to stimulate interest in the salvage campaign by the staging, under the auspices of the Waste Paper Recovery Association, of an exhibition, entitled "Paper Presents Arms." The exhibition was held in the Pilmuir Hall and attracted a fair number of visitors, but in a town of this size many more should have found it possible to make a visit.

In order to give some idea of the extent and varied nature of our salvage effort, I am showing herewith a table giving the various details:—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1945.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	347	5	3	0	2,293	5	9½
Destructor Scrap	128	12	1	0	230	2	7½
Iron	59	5	2	0	86	1	9½
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	12	0	13	37	18	10
Textiles	18	19	3	14	175	4	3½
Kitchen Waste	521	18	3	0	780	18	10
Bones	6	16	3	0	20	9	6
Glass	104	10	3	0	97	10	6½
Manure	134	10	0	0	67	5	0
Straw	0	17	0	0	3	3	9
Bottles (1,135 doz.)	5	11	1	2	28	14	3
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	10	6

Total weight	1,331 tons 1 lb.
Gross receipts	£3,821 5 8½
Net receipts	1,428 18 2½
Yield per 1000 population per annum	95 10 7½
Yield per 1000 population per month	7 19 2½
Yield per person per annum	0 1 10½

**SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS
RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER 1939
TO 31ST DECEMBER 1945.**

	T. C. Q. Lbs.	£ s. d.
Paper	2,702 6 3 0	16,251 1 8½
Destructor Scrap	917 14 2 0	1,938 6 0½
Iron	504 6 0 0	1,085 1 7½
Non-Ferrous Metals	31 14 0 13	623 1 8
Textiles	120 19 1 0	1,223 14 8½
Kitchen Waste	2,288 4 3 0	3,499 3 0
Bones	114 3 0 14	344 12 7
Glass	653 17 0 0	579 1 5½
Manure	682 5 0 0	255 17 9
Straw	47 8 3 0	162 9 7
Rubber	46 19 2 0	92 13 1
Footwear	6 1 2 0	40 9 6
Bottles (16,248 doz.)	48 6 3 16	255 16 3
Batteries	80 5 0 0	42 9 0
Flock	10 16 0 0	11 0 1
String	7 16 1 14	24 5 6½
Miscellaneous	131 11 2 0	170 14 11

Total weight	8,394 tons 16 cwt. 1 lb.
Gross receipts	£26,599 18 5½
Net receipts	12,073 5 6
Yield per 1000 population	664 19 11½
Yield per 1000 population per month	8 19 8½
Yield per person	0 13 3½

COUNTY SALVAGE.

The scheme whereby the Burgh co-operated with the surrounding County Area continued to operate during 1945, as a result of which a fair amount of waste material was returned to industry as the undernoted summary shows:—

**SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN COUNTY AREA AND SOLD BY
THE DUNFERMLINE CORPORATION CLEANSING DEPARTMENT DURING
THE YEAR 1945.**

	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
Bones	0 3 0	0 6 0
Glass	0 17 0	0 3 4½
Paper	14 6 1	64 8 2½
Iron	0 19 0	0 16 5½
Rags	0 1 2	0 9 0
Cement Bags	0 2 1	0 10 1½
Total Tonnage	16 9 0	

Receipts received by County Authorities after deducting cost of removal and disposal, £66, 13s. 2½d.

MILITARY SALVAGE.

The arrangement whereby the salvage from Military and other Service Units was transported to the Cleansing Depot at Market Street for handling and sorting continued in operation throughout

the year and resulted in the undernoted quantities of scrap material being retrieved for further use:—

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Bones	0	4	3	0	0	9	6
Destructor Scrap	73	15	3	0	73	15	9
Glass	9	2	0	0	1	19	1
Iron	14	18	1	0	11	3	8
Lead	0	16	2	0	8	5	0
Paper	12	16	0	0	57	12	0
Rags	3	19	3	0	15	19	0
Straw	1	3	0	0	1	14	6
Total Tonnage	116	10	0	0			

Receipts received by Army Authorities after deducting cost of removal and disposal, £170, 18s. 6d.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

As in former years the Cleansing Department were entrusted with the cleansing of the Air Raid Shelters and the method employed was to allocate the shelters in a particular beat to the scavenger of that beat. The emptying and subsequent recharging of the chemical closets situated in shelters and wardens' posts were also performed by the Cleansing Department.

The inspection of all air raid shelters, both public and domestic, was carried out by the Sanitary Department, and during 1945 267 public shelters and 40 Anderson shelters were re-inspected. Thirty-nine Anderson shelters were found to be flooded and causing nuisance, while five defects were intimated to the Works Department for attention.

This work was carried out for the greater part of the war and while these shelters were in use it is pleasing to record that no major disaster took place in Dunfermline as a result of enemy bombing, and now, happily, the need for such structures has again passed, we hope, for ever, and the labour forces thus released can be employed for more positive health measures.

Arrangements had also been made whereby certain services would be rendered by the Cleansing Department to Rest Centres in the event of these requiring to be used, but again we are able to record that these arrangements were never put to the test.

DECONTAMINATION SERVICE.

The Decontamination Service remained in force until victory was proclaimed, and prior to that event the personnel took part in refresher courses and exercises.

Likewise the Decontamination of Clothing Service was maintained in a working condition until the end of the war.

Similarly the Food Decontamination Service remained in being until the end and during the whole of its period of existence the members recruited from the food trades showed commendable enthusiasm in the work.

It is with thankfulness that I record that none of these services were required to function throughout the war, but had this unfortunate necessity arisen, I am confident that each of these services would have acquitted itself with credit to itself and the community. The members of all these services gave willingly of much of their leisure time to prepare themselves for any emergency that should arise, and I should like to put on record here my great indebtedness to all of them for the assistance afforded to me as the Superintendent of the Decontamination Services.

The public are also indebted to these people for voluntarily equipping themselves to render a public service in the event of any emergency.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number of dry closets was decreased by two during the year, due to the installation of W.C. accommodation into one property formerly only provided with dry closets. The number of dry closets, privy middens, and ashpits in the burgh is:—

Dry Closets	18
Privy Middens	2
Ashpits	57

There were 8 additional water closets erected during the year, reducing the incidence of water closets used in common.

The water closets now used in common are as follows:—

Number of water closets used by 2 families	455
" " " 3 families	305
" " " 4 families	143
" " " 5 or more families	33
	<hr/>
	936

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The various conveniences and toilet rooms situated throughout the Burgh received the usual attention and were maintained in a sanitary and hygienic state although the promotion of this desirable condition is not assisted by the structural condition of some of these premises. It has also, regrettably, to be reported that certain sections of the public, for whom these conveniences are provided, do not appear to appreciate that these structures are public property judging by the wanton damage done to the fittings, woodwork, and walls of these buildings. It is rather tragic that such behaviour

should still be exhibited in these enlightened times, and one is at a loss to adequately appraise the motives actuating such irresponsible hooligans, but even so, it is a definite fact that such conduct does materially affect the mass of the populace in that the facilities which could now be provided and maintained for their use are denied to them through the reckless and thoughtless actions of the few, which result in a large expenditure being incurred in repairing needless damage.

The income from these premises amounted to £1,660, and the cost of supervision was £1,700, while repairs and supplies cost £389.

OUTSIDE WATER SUPPLY.

There was no action taken during the year to reduce the number of houses with an outside water supply, and the following table gives the incidence of houses having an outside water supply, viz. :—

	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	1 for 5	1 for 6	1 for 7	1 for 8	1 for 9	Houses.
Ward 1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ward 2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
Ward 3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ward 4	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Ward 5	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ward 6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Ward 7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Total	16	15	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	87

LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN COMMON WATER CLOSETS.

Eighteen notices were served on the users of six separate W.C.'s, drawing attention to the need for these being cleaned in weekly rotation.

Fourteen defects found in water closets were intimated to the owners, and on re-inspection it was found that all of these had been remedied.

WASHING-HOUSE BYELAWS.

During the year 14 intimations were sent to owners requesting attention to various defects, and on re-inspection it was found that these had been repaired.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Two complaints were received concerning the pollution of streams within the Burgh, and on examination it was found that

one complaint was unjustified. The other complaint referred to pollution of the Tower Burn by a defective sewer, which was immediately repaired and the nuisance abated.

As a sequel to complaints received in the previous year, it was decided to take samples from the Whinny Burn, the water from which is used to supply the paddling pool in the Rosyth Public Park, and the analyst's reports on the analysis of two samples are recorded herewith. So far no action has been taken by the Town Council regarding this matter.

ONE MILLION PARTS OF THIS WATER YIELD.

Free Ammonia ... ..	.148
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.380
Carbonate of Lime, etc.	240.00
Chlorine	25.00
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	6.40
Nitrites	Trace
Hardness, in Clark's Degrees	163°
Lead, or other Poisonous Metals	None

REMARKS.

This water has a distinct yellow colour (50 Hazen Scale) and contains much sedimentary material. On incubation at blood heat it had an odour suggestive of decayed vegetation.

The yields of Free and Albuminoid Ammonias are high, indicating a high proportion of nitrogenous organic matter and also raising definite suspicion of recent sewage contamination. The oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate "four hours" test of 0.333 parts per 100,000 also represents a fair amount of dissolved and readily oxidisable material. Nitrates are present but not in excessive amount.

The presumptive test for coliform bacilli was positive in one-tenth of a millilitre of the water, and the combination of definitive tests denoted typical B. Coli in that amount of water. The counts at both temperatures are excessive.

Both chemical and bacteriological results are unsatisfactory. Even though the water is only used for a paddling pool, it cannot be considered free from potential danger to the children. It should be chlorinated and a dose of 2.5 parts of Chlorine per million parts should render it safe.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.					Agar Counts		
	100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.
12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°
24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°
48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°

Definitive Colon Tests.

Sample.		Definitive Colon Tests.	
		+	-
Indol Test	+	A.G.	Positive.
Methyl Red Test	+	°	Negative.
Voges Proskauer Test	-	S.G.	Acid and Gas.
Growth on Citrate Agar	-		No reaction.
			Spreading growth interfering with counts.
			A. Acid only.

Typical B. Coli in 1/10 millilitre water.
excessive. Bacteriologically bad.

Counts at both temperatures are

ONE MILLION PARTS OF THIS WATER YIELD.

Free Ammonia ... ..	.662
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.990
Carbonate of Lime, etc.	180.00
Chlorine	18.00
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	0.96
Nitrites	Trace
Hardness, in Clark's Degrees	12½°
Lead, or other Poisonous Metals	None

REMARKS.

This water has a slight yellowish tinge of colour (15 Hazen Scale), and it contains more than the average amount of sedimentary material. On incubation at blood heat it had only a slight odour. The pH value is 7.6.

The yield of Free Ammonia and the figure for Nitrates are low and do not suggest the presence of gross sewage contamination either recent or remote. The yield of Albuminoid Ammonia is moderate in proportion, and the oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate "four hours" test of 0.109 part per 100,000 also denotes a moderate amount of dissolved and readily oxidisable organic matter. Saline material is high, rendering the water hard.

The presumptive test for coliform bacilli was positive in one-tenth millilitre of the water and the combination of definitive tests denoted typical B. Coli in that volume of water. The counts at both temperatures are also high.

The chemical analysis is satisfactory, but bacteriologically the water is unsatisfactory and unfit for drinking and general domestic purposes. Even for the puddling pool chlorination is advisable.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive		Colon		Test.				Agar Counts	
	100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	48 hrs. 22°C.	1 ml 37°C.
12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°	928	240
24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°	S.G.	S.G.
48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°		

Definitive Colon Tests

Sample.			
		+	-
Indol Test	+	A.G.	Positive.
Methyl Red Test	+	°	Negative.
Voges Proskauer Test	-	S.G.	Acid and Gas.
Growth on Citrate Agar	-		No reaction.
			Spreading growth interfering with counts.
		A.	Acid only.

Typical B. Coli present in 1/10th millilitre water. Bacteriologically unfit.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Burgh, with the exception of those allied to the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and these are all conducted in a satisfactory manner in premises adjoining the Public Slaughter-house. This absence of nuisance and complaint is all the more remarkable when one has regard to the obsolete condition of the slaughter-house buildings, and reflects credit on those engaged in this work. The provision of new premises and plant, where not only nuisances could be more

readily avoided but also where all offals, condemned meat, etc., could be adequately and hygienically treated, is long overdue and should be placed in the van of the Council's post-war programme.

SCHOOLS.

Regular inspection of the sanitary accommodation at the various schools in the Burgh was carried out, and defects found were duly intimated.

It was also found necessary during the year to intimate to the School Management Committee the existence of very unsatisfactory conditions at certain schools within the Burgh, and, following considerable discussion by that Committee, it was decided to pass the matter to the Education Committee with an urgent request for action.

Replacement of obsolete and insanitary fittings was effected in three schools by the installation of modern appliances, more befitting to an educational institution in which the citizens of to-morrow are presently being moulded and trained in the way in which they should go.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

A list showing the number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh is appended herewith:—

MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters	5	Ice Manufacturer	1
Bakeries	2	Ingot Manufacturer	1
Baths	2	Jeweller	1
Beer Bottling	3	Joinery	11
Blacksmith	3	Laundry	6
Bleachers	1	Lithography	1
Boot Repairs	6	Loco. Repairs	1
Book Binding	4	Millers	2
Brickmaking	1	Motor Vehicle Repairs	15
Building Materials	1	Oatmeal Grinding	1
Butchers	17	Optician	1
Cabinet Making	2	Photography	3
Cartwright	1	Preserved Meats	1
Coach Building	3	Printing	3
Coach Painting	2	Rope Manufacturer	1
Coffin Furnishing	1	Rubber Shoes & Allied Products	1
Concrete Blocks	2	Saddlery	1
Cooked Meats	1	Sausage Manufacturer	5
Cotton and Linen Weaving	2	Saw Mills	2
Dairy	1	Sheet Metal Worker	1
Dentures	1	Silk Weaving	4
Dressmaking	5	Stables and Garage	1
Dry Cleaning	2	Stone Mason	1
Electrical Engineering	3	Stone Sawing	1
Electricity Generating	4	Sulphate of Ammonia	1
Embroidery	3	Tailoring	4
Engineering & Textile Machinery	1	Underclothing	1
Firewood Cutting	1	Upholstery	2
Flour Blending	1	Watch and Clock Repairs	3
Gas Repairs	1	Whisky Blending	1
General Engineering	2	Wireless Repairs	1
Glazing	2		
Golf Club Manufacturer	1		

NON-MECHANICAL.

Blacksmiths	3	Photography	2
Boot Repairing	1	Plumbing	7
Camouflage Net Manufacturer ..	0	Rag Sorting	1
Cooked Meat Manufacturer	1	Saddlery	1
Dairy	1	Tailoring	1
Dressmaking	2	Tinsmith	1
Electrical Engineering	1	Tripe Dressing	1
Gut Scraping	1	Umbrella Repairs	1
Jewellery Repairs	1	Upholstery	3
Joiners	1	Watch Repairs	1
Millinery	1	Welghing Machine Repairs	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	2		

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During the year it was necessary to request the occupier of a bakery to install artificial lighting in water closets, and in another instance the occupier of photography premises was requested to make suitable provision of separate W.C. accommodation for the use of both male and female employees, while in a third instance the builder of temporary houses had to provide sanitary arrangements on the site for the use of the tradesmen engaged on this work.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections were made of the 15 bakeries to ascertain the sanitary condition of the premises and the W.C. and wash-up accommodation. It was necessary in two cases to take exception to the condition of the floors and the W.C. apartments.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of the year there were three premises in use for this purpose, while in a condemned property, which was previously used for a similar purpose, two families were squatting. It is regrettable that the increase in the number of these premises is occasioned by the reverting back to this purpose of a large building, which, for a limited period, had been functioning as a boarding-house.

Inspection is carried out systematically in an endeavour to maintain sanitary conditions throughout the whole premises and written notice is sent to the owners or tenants twice annually to remind them of their obligation under the bye-laws to lime-wash the interior of the structure. The supervision of these premises is very difficult, due not only to the unsatisfactory nature of the sanitary accommodation usually available for the use of the occupiers but also in a great many cases as a result of the type of person very often found living in these houses, who appear to have little or no interest in maintaining either their children, room, or themselves in a clean condition. That all such structures should ruthlessly be demolished as soon as ever circumstances permit will be conceded

by all right thinking people, but even if such a desirable state of affairs were realised there will still remain the great social and human problem of rehabilitating the families born and reared in such soul-destroying conditions. Twenty-six families were housed in the above-mentioned three buildings.

LODGING-HOUSES.

There is now only one lodging-house in the Burgh and at the present time it appears to be meeting a need as 65 men are resident within it. Some of these men are of the vagrant class and only remain for a very short period, but quite a number of these men, mostly of the labouring class, reside here permanently. This place is regularly inspected and verbal intimations were given to the owner regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the water closets, sinks, walls, and bedding, while written notices were sent concerning choked drains and dirty W.C. apartments.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The following table, compiled by Mr J. W. Gladstone, Cemetery Superintendent, shows the number of interments for each calendar month :—

	Dunfermline Cemetery.	Douglas Bank Cemetery.	Abbey Churchyard.
January	52	6	—
February	49	5	1
March	36	6	—
April	30	5	—
May	38	8	—
June	46	4	1
July	41	1	—
August	30	7	—
September	25	7	—
October	30	4	—
November	35	6	—
December	56	7	—
	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 2

Two interments were undertaken by the Local Authority under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, at a cost of £6, 14s.

The Local Authority have approved of the establishment of a crematorium, to be proceeded with when circumstances permit, and no matter what the religious or conscientious scruples might be towards this proposal there can be no denying the claims of such a method of disposing of the dead from the purely hygienic and sanitary standpoint.

A matter deserving as much attention as the actual disposal of the dead is the method of retention of the corpse pending burial

or cremation, especially the small houses where, in such circumstances, the living and dead must compete for the small amount of space available. There is considerable risk to the living during the period that a corpse is kept in the home and all sanitarians plead for the sanitary treatment of the dead in order to obviate any risk of danger between death and burial. It is a fact of some importance that undertakers are now becoming more conscious of the need for putting the question of seeming and sanitary burial on a proper footing and the necessary treatment can be performed by expert operators at a comparatively reasonable charge, as a result of which any possibility of insanitary, disagreeable, and dangerous conditions are completely avoided.

NUISANCES.

Three-hundred and fifty-eight complaints were received during the year, and of these 15 were found to be unjustified when investigated. A total of 415 nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which 348 intimations were sent and 1,050 visits of inspection were made.

The following table shows the number and variety of the nuisances dealt with during the year :—

Accumulations	19	Rainwater Fittings Defective ..	27
Animals causing nuisance .. .	6	Rat Infested Premises .. .	118
Areas Dirty	11	Roofs Defective	26
Atmospheric Pollution .. .	1	Sinks Defective	7
Drains Choked	36	Stairs Defective	2
Drains Defective	10	Stairs Dirty	3
Houses Dirty	22	Streams Obstructed, Polluted ..	1
Houses—General Defects .. .	17	W.C.'s Defective	14
Houses Damp	28	W.C.'s Dirty	6
Houses—Offensive Smells .. .	12	Wash-houses Defective .. .	14
Houses Verminous	19	Water Pipes Burst	10
Passages Dirty	3	Water Supply Inadequate .. .	3

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

The year 1945 is outstanding so far as the destruction of rats within the Burgh is concerned, because it was in that year that a really intensive and sustained attack was made upon these rodent pests.

In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture for Scotland a preliminary survey of the whole burgh, both urban and rural, was made and thereafter a report in terms of the Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order, 1943, was prepared.

This report, which was amplified by means of sketches showing the areas and premises infested, was submitted to the Public Health Committee, and after full consideration it was decided to accept the

offer of the Department of Agriculture to send four men for a period of almost two months, viz., 19th March-12th May, during which all the infested premises and farms were dealt with. The Town Council also availed themselves of this opportunity to train a local person, who has since been engaged as a Rat Catcher. During this intensive scheme of destruction the undernoted premises were dealt with and the understated number of rats and mice destroyed.

PREMISES.

Burns	2	Parks	1
Coups	2	Shops	4
Dwelling-houses	10	Stables	1
Factorles	4	Taverns	1
Farms	3	Theatres	1
Hotels	1	Warehouses	2
Institutions	2	Yards	5
Total Number of Premises 39			
No. of Rats trapped			695
No. of Rats poisoned			1209
No. of Rats gassed			262

Total No. of Rats Destroyed .. 2166

Following the completion of the above scheme the Rat Catcher trained by the Department of Agriculture for the Sanitary Department has been continuously employed, and from the 13th May to the 31st December 1945 the undernoted premises were dealt with and the understated number of rats and mice destroyed.

PREMISES.

Burns	1	Parks	1
Coups	5	Shops	5
Dairies	1	Stables	4
Dwelling-houses	53	Stores	1
Factories	2	Taverns	1
Garages	1	Yards	1
Institutions	3		
Total No. of Premises 79			
No. of Rats trapped			939
No. of Rats gassed			263
No. of Rats poisoned			348

Total No. of Rats Destroyed .. 1550

The services of the Rat Catcher under this scheme are available to all occupiers and owners of land within the Burgh, but under certain circumstances a charge, at present 3s. 3d. per hour, is levied for the services thus rendered. On satisfactory completion of the destruction work, the Sanitary Department, where necessary, call upon the owners and occupiers to rat proof their premises in an endeavour to prevent re-infestation.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

One complaint was received during the year alleging excessive emission of smoke from the chimney of an Institution situated within the Burgh, and following smoke observations and verbal warning this nuisance was ultimately abated.

Whatever may have been the justification from a national security standpoint, there can be no doubt as to the retrograde effect from the Smoke Inspector's point of view of the temporary relaxation during the war years, of the obligation previously resting upon factory owners and occupiers to prevent the excessive emission of smoke from furnace chimneys.

The public are again becoming smoke conscious and are not inclined to tolerate the smoke nuisances so common during the war years, and it is now evident that the owners of offending chimneys will either have to mend their former wasteful ways or be prepared to be dealt with in a more summary manner.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The town was visited during the year by the "Shows" on three occasions, and during their residence in the Burgh the regular removal of refuse from their vans was undertaken at a reasonable charge by the Cleansing Department. On inspection the vans were all found to be clean. There was no case of infectious disease recorded, and no nuisance was created during their stay in the city. The site used by these people has a water supply and suitable sanitary conveniences for both sexes.

In April the "Shows" visited the town and on this occasion 91 persons arrived, while in May a Circus paid a visit to the show-ground, during which 22 persons were resident in the vans accompanying the circus. On the 12th October another firm of "Shows" arrived at the Brucefield showground and remained for five weeks. There were 10 families, comprising 10 men, 19 women, 5 girls, and 6 boys, housed in 12 caravans.

In addition to the brief visits from the "show" people, there was one caravan situated within the Burgh. This van was occupied by a family of 4, comprising 1 man, 1 woman, and 2 boys, and was found to be in a clean condition. There is a water supply and W.C. available on the site occupied by this van.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS HOUSES.

It was necessary throughout the year to deal with 41 cases of the above type, of which 22 were dirty and 19 verminous.

The verminous houses were disinfested by fumigation and spraying, allied to the cleansing operations of the occupiers, some of whom had to be forced to undertake these operations. The dirty

Sample.	Definitive Colon Tests.			
	157	158	+	Positive.
Indol Test			-	Negative.
Methyl Red Test			A.G.	Acid and Gas.
Voges Proskauer Test	none.	none.	°	No reaction.
Growth on Citrate Agar			S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.
			A.	Acid only.

157. No reaction for B. Coli in 100 mls. water. Bacteriologically excellent.
0.03 p.p.m. Cl (Free).

158. No reaction for B. Coli in 100 mls. water. Bacteriologically excellent
0.05 p.p.m. Cl (Free).

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Sample.	No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts	
		100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	48 hrs. 1 ml.	
174	12	°								36	41
	24	A.G.	°								
	48	A.G.	A.	°							
175	12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.					1088	108
	24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°					
	48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°					

Sample	Definitive Colon Tests.			
	174	175	+	Positive.
Indol Test	+	+	-	Negative.
Methyl Red Test	+	+	A.G.	Acid and Gas.
Voges Proskauer Test	-	-	°	No reaction.
Growth on Citrate Agar	+	-	S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.
			A.	Acid only.

174. No Free Cl A typical B. Coli in 100 mls. water. Bacteriologically satisfactory, but would require additional chlorination.

175. No Free Cl Typical B. Coli in 10 mls. water. Bacteriologically unsatisfactory. As indicated in sample 174, additional Chlorine is required to compensate for load.

It falls to be recorded that at the end of the year negotiations were proceeding between the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, who, as a result of a declining income occasioned by the impossibility of effecting such lucrative investments as hitherto, have decided, quite legitimately as empowered by the remit from their founder, to abandon such enterprises as are now the legal and statutory obligation of the Civic Authority, and the Town Council, with a view to arranging suitable terms for the transfer of these baths along with certain other premises to the Town Council on behalf of the rate-payers.

HOUSING.

The following report shows the work performed under the various Housing Acts :—

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1923.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected :—

(a) During the year 26

(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a)) 9164

NOTE.—In addition, 371 houses were re-inspected during the year.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—

- (a) During the year 1
 (b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a)) 1107

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet Nil.
 4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year Nil.
 5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so Nil.
 6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246 7
 7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink ... Nil.
 8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year Nil.
 9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so Nil.
 10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 Nil.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

11. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 14 (1) Nil.
 12. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the the year following on notices under Section 14 (1) Nil.
 13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during the year by Town Council under Section 15 (1) Nil.
 14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 14 (1) Nil.
 15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 16 (1) 1
 16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):—
 (a) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, Nil
 (b) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will be rendered fit Nil.
 (c) Demolition orders have been made during the year under Section 16 (3) Nil.
 (d) Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) ... 1
 17. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during the year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) Nil.
 18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 2
 19. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... Nil.
 20. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced Nil

1. The general character of defects found were:—

- (1) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.
- (2) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, lack of or insufficient sub-floor ventilation.
- (3) No through ventilation and lack of open spaces around buildings.
- (4) Inadequate natural light.
- (5) Defective roofing; grates; plaster work; flooring and walls; windows not properly hung and frames decayed.
- (6) Lack of or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.
- (7) Defective and insanitary drainage.

2. 17 intimations were issued under the Public Health Act, drawing attention to minor defects, and at the end of the year all had been remedied. In addition, it was necessary to intimate to owners the existence of dampness in 28 houses and to call for remedial action thereanent.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.

There were no houses completed for occupation during the year 1945, but there were 20 war-time houses under construction at Brucefield, while 30 temporary or prefabricated houses were in course of erection at Townhill and 20 at Kingseat. A commencement was also made on the erection of 120 brick houses and 30 timber houses at Headwell, while the streets and services for a further 350 houses were in course of preparation at the St. Leonard's site.

17 houses were decrowded by rehousing the overcrowded tenants into larger existing Corporation houses which had become vacant, and in these operations two families were housed in which there was a notified Tubercular patient. Four families living in lodgings as sub-tenants were rehoused into Corporation owned old houses, and 7 families living in lodgings were rehoused into requisitioned condemned houses, which had been rehabilitated. There are now 42 houses formerly condemned which have been requisitioned and rehabilitated and these are occupied by tenants previously residing as sub-tenants.

15 notices were issued to owners and occupiers under the terms of Section 7 (Sub-Section 2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, informing them of the permitted number of their houses.

Early in the year the Town Council had under reconsideration their house-letting policy and procedure, and decided to revise the existing form of application for tenancy of Municipal Houses, and in order to obtain the necessary up-to-date information requested, by advertisement in the local newspapers, all applicants, other than those living in overcrowded conditions or in unfit houses, who are listed by the Sanitary Department, to lodge new application forms at the Housing Factor's Office, and the results of this appeal were reported by the Housing Factor to the Town Council in December.

1731 applications were received, and the details are shown in the table herewith :—

Service Tenants (Disabled)	40
Service Tenants (Overcrowded)	168
Service Tenants (Normal)	30
Kingseat (Normal and Service)	38
Tenants (Normal)	106
Tenants (Overcrowded)	281
Sub-Tenants (Service—Disabled)	84
Sub-Tenants (Service—Ordinary)	674
Sub-Tenants (Normal)	196
Service Applicants outwith Burgh	16
Normal Applicants outwith Burgh (but working in Burgh)	22
Outwith Burgh	22
About to be Married	24
Total	1731

The inspection of the various Housing Schemes erected by the Town Council is maintained as far as existing circumstances permit, and steps are immediately taken to deal with those tenants who fail to fulfil their obligations regarding the cleanliness and general usage of the house occupied by them. It seems pertinent to remark here, having regard to the large number of houses owned by the Town Council, that the time would now appear opportune for the appointing of a qualified Sanitary Inspectress, whose whole-time duties should be directed to the inspection of these houses, and to the encouragement and education of these tenants in the use of the appliances and conveniences provided for their comfort and ease, especially the tenants just recently rehoused from insanitary dwellings without conveniences or amenities.

HOUSING (REPORTS ON OVERCROWDING) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937.

Report for the Year ending 31st December 1945.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by Local Authority and number of persons concerned from date of survey to end of 1945	Houses.		Persons.
	1097		6172
B. (a) No. of houses of each size (i.e., one apartment, two apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses and (2) Local Authority houses.	Private.		L.A.
	Apts		
	1	250	—
	2	480	58
	3	122	103
	4	63	21
		915	182
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.		148	1
C No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.			1

D. Are steps taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions is provided for first?

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses.

E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district.

Yes.

- 1 Nos. in family and size of house.
- 2 Sex separation.
3. T.B. and other illness.
4. Structural conditions of houses.

538 houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of the year, and a survey commenced during the year under review and still in progress revealed the presence of a very considerable number of sub-tenants, the majority of whom are returned ex-Servicemen. These sub-tenants are aggravating in some cases the already existing overcrowded conditions in the houses in which they reside, while in others they are causing overcrowding where none previously existed.

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at the 31st December 1945 :—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
1	27	75	30	2	1	135
2	10	61	12	2	—	85
3	17	118	22	5	1	163
4	19	38	11	1	—	69
5	2	23	8	2	—	35
6	9	21	9	3	—	42
7	—	—	2	7	—	9
	84	336	94	22	2	538

Included in the above figures are 54 Corporation Houses.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermline	69	245	49	12	—	375
Townhill	14	62	5	3	—	84
Kingseat	1	24	—	—	—	25
Corporation	—	5	40	7	2	54
	84	336	94	22	2	538

The following table gives the number of completed houses since the coming into force of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, erected by the Town Council and by private enterprise, showing the number of rooms, exclusive of scullery and bathroom :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1919-36	—	200	964	679	252	2095
1937	—	—	155	86	10	251
1938	—	—	79	63	47	189
1939	6	1	57	76	29	169
1940	—	—	76	122	25	223
1941	—	1	208	129	16	354
1942	—	—	235	456	4	695
1943	—	—	—	3	—	3
1944	—	—	1	—	—	1
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	202	1775	1614	383	3980

The Town Council are the owners of 2015 of the houses shown on the foregoing table.

HOUSES CLOSED SINCE YEAR 1926.

One house was closed during the year under review, and the position as at 31st December 1945 is recorded in this table:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-36	151	345	61	22	1	580
1937	28	24	6	3	6	67
1938	18	30	8	6	3	65
1939	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945	—	1	—	—	—	1
	215	445	79	31	11	781

The undernoted table shows the size and situation of the known unfit houses as at 31st December 1945:—

Situation.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermline	93	146	38	1	278
Townhill	29	48	3	—	80
Kingseat	—	26	—	—	26
Masterton	—	3	3	1	7
Pattiesmuir	—	2	—	—	2
	122	225	44	2	393

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK.

Number of dairies on register	13
Number of retail purveyors of milk	32
Number of producers who do not sell milk by retail	3
Approximate average number of cows in registered premises ..	390
Number of dairies exempted from registration	Nil.
Approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration	Nil
Number of inspections	40

During the year the opportunity was taken to increase the inlet ventilation in a byre, the herd in which was being changed from Standard to the Tuberculin Tested grade.

It was also necessary during the year to call for improvements at the dungstead of a dairy. This dungstead was leaking and causing a nuisance on ground belonging to the adjoining proprietor.

An improvement was also effected at the dairy premises tenanted by a Standard Milk Producer, as a result of which the cooling of the milk is done in the milk house, and the steam boiler formerly

situated in the dairy scullery is now housed in a separate structure. The paving of the intervening area between byre, milk house, and dairy scullery was concreted, as a result of which the danger of dust and other nuisances arising has been almost completely eliminated.

During the year two Standard Producers changed over to Tuberculin Tested and one Ordinary Producer became a Standard Producer. There are now three Tuberculin Tested, five Standard, and five Ordinary milk producers within the Burgh, while we have one Certified, two Pasteurised, and three Tuberculin Tested Retailers registered to sell milk in the town.

Regular inspection was maintained of both the byres and the ancillary premises, and on occasion it was found necessary to draw attention to the undernoted conditions :—

- (1) Dirty condition of the cows and byres.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk store.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails.
- (5) Unsatisfactory condition of dungsteads.
- (6) The practice of milkers not wearing overalls.
- (7) The milkers omitting to use a strip cup.
- (8) Defective plaster work in milk store.

Attention has also been given to the cleanliness of bottles, churns, and other utensils, from institutions, dairies, creameries, and private houses, and on occasions it has been necessary to write to the persons concerned drawing attention to the need for greater care in their methods so as to ensure the clean, safe, and hygienic storage and distribution of milk.

The local Co-operative Society holds a licence to produce Pasteurised Milk, and 21 inspections were made of the plant, utensils, and premises to ensure that the milk being processed is done in a clean and hygienic manner. The Cherry-Burrell H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Plant installed in 1944 continues to give every satisfaction, and the 24 samples taken during the year all conformed to the regulations.

The Analyst, in accordance with his usual custom, reported on the sediment content of the milk samples sent for analysis, and 0.22 parts per 100,000 was the average for the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1934.

It was necessary during the year to draw the attention of certain producers, who send their milk into the local Creamery by Common Carrier, to the requirements of Article 13 of the above Order.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND) 1936-44.

CERTIFIED MILK :

A licence was granted to a firm with a dairy in a neighbouring County to retail Certified Milk in the Burgh. Ten samples were taken during the year to ascertain the quality of the milk, and of these, four were found to be non-genuine.

The result of the analysis of each is given in the table herewith :

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	4.40	8.73	0.23	72,200	Present in 1/100 ml.
2	4.05	8.92	0.18	11,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3	3.61	8.63	0.19	63,600	Present in 1/10 ml.
4	3.81	8.77	0.26	24,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	3.65	9.12	0.28	69,600	Present in 1/100 ml.
6	4.55	8.76	0.21	8,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	3.74	8.75	0.29	1,366,000	Present in 1/10 ml.
8	3.31	9.00		6,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9	3.52	8.54	0.22	28,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	3.70	8.74	0.22	2,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	3.74	8.83	0.20	165,380	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required	3.00	8.50	1.50	30,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.

Subsequent sampling (see Nos. 8, 9 and 10) showed that an improvement had been effected resulting in the production of milk conforming to the requirements of the above Order.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK :

Renewals of licences were granted to the two owners of Tuberculin Tested herds, and new licences were granted to four owners of Standard herds whose herds had now attained the grade of Tuberculin Tested. 35 samples of milk were taken, of which five were found disconform to the requirements of the Order. The results of these samples are appended below :—

Sample No	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	2.89	8.56	0.27	403,700	Present in 1/100 ml.
2	3.56	8.79	0.18	2,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
3	3.66	8.56	0.20	6,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4	3.80	8.76	0.22	1,100	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	3.91	7.95	0.28	430,000	Present in 1/100 ml.
6	4.14	8.67	0.25	24,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	5.60	8.97	0.26	85,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	4.52	9.12	0.24	28,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9	3.20	8.82	0.24	37,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	2.56	8.82	0.28	176,000	Present in 1/10 ml.
11	5.18	9.00	0.18	42,260	Absent in 1/10 ml.
12	4.46	9.00	0.28	13,500	Present in 1/100 ml.
13	3.64	8.86	0.27	37,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
14	4.26	9.10	0.22	88,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
15	3.74	8.83	0.19	15,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
16	3.52	8.68	0.17	92,500	Absent in 1/100 ml.
17	4.06	8.94	0.27	628,300	Present in 1/100 ml.
18	3.30	8.72	0.18	15,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
19	4.82	9.01	0.22	31,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
20	3.50	9.04	0.21	2,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
.. .. .	3.58	8.56	0.26	60,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
22	3.61	8.85		10,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
23	5.26	9.04	0.20	38,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
24	4.60	8.68	0.18	25,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
25	4.81	8.55	0.18	78,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
26	3.50	8.98	0.19	12,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
27	3.72	8.70	0.20	58,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
28	4.36	8.84	0.22	1,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
29	4.05	8.75	0.20	100,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
30	3.10	8.90	0.21	68,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
31	3.98	8.60	0.24	37,900	Absent in 1/100 ml.
32	3.75	8.93	0.22	28,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
33	3.34	8.70	0.20	13,700	Absent in 1/100 ml.
34	3.57	8.67	0.22	13,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
35	3.36	8.71	0.22	8,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	3.91	8.79	0.21	61,607	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Standard required	3.00	8.50	1.5	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

The results of subsequent samples showed that remedial measures were effected (see Nos. 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, and 28).

STANDARD MILK :

Renewals of licences were granted to five producers to produce Standard Milk and 38 samples were taken, two being disconform to the Order, while one was deficient in non-fatty solids.

The undernoted table gives the results of these samples :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	3.73	8.74	0.18	5,100	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2	3.64	8.54	0.18	150,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
3	3.38	8.52	0.21	123,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
4	3.88	8.56	0.20	3,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	3.00	8.57	0.21	600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6	4.28	8.92	0.18	9,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	4.21	8.65	0.17	6,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	3.56	8.72	0.27	37,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
9	3.91	8.65	0.21	4,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	3.11	8.59	0.27	5,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11	3.71	8.71	0.20	80,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
12	3.90	8.62	0.28	10,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
13	5.00	8.52	0.22	34,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
14	4.00	8.78	0.26	2,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
15	3.75	8.65	0.18	12,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
16	4.46	8.56	0.20	4,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
17	3.33	8.64	0.21	19,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
18	4.30	8.50	0.24	79,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
19	3.81	8.67	0.23	69,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
20	3.66	8.81	0.27	50,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
21	4.12	8.89	0.21	150,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
22	3.15	7.64	0.26	3,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
23	4.40	9.10	0.24	2,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
24	4.00	8.90	0.19	44,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
25	4.72	8.57	0.26	239,400	Present in 1/100 ml.
26	4.12	9.12	0.17	21,300	Absent in 1/100 ml.
27	3.49	8.98	0.26	597,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
28	4.20	8.52	0.22	77,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
29	3.52	8.56	0.18	99,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
30	4.71	8.57	0.26	120,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
31	4.65	9.10	0.17	44,100	Absent in 1/10 ml.
32	4.30	9.20	0.18	12,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
33	3.00	8.58	0.25	4,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
34	4.11	8.87	0.23	1,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
35	4.51	8.88	0.25	26,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
36	4.58	8.86	0.17	17,150	Absent in 1/10 ml.
37	4.22	8.50	0.21	19,300	Absent in 1/100 ml.
38	4.11	8.93	0.23	106,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Average	3.96	8.70	0.21	59,117	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required	3.00	8.50	1.50	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

The producers of the non-genuine samples were advised of the unsatisfactory condition of the milk, and the results of subsequent sampling showed that the desired improvement had been obtained. (See Nos. 23, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36 and 38.)

PASTEURISED MILK :

The local Co-operative Society was granted a renewal of their licence to pasteurise milk at their Creamery and to retail this grade of milk from certain of their shops and vans.

The Townhill Industrial Co-operative Society were likewise granted a licence to retail Pasteurised Milk from certain of their shops and vans. 24 samples were taken throughout the year, and all complied with the requirements of the Order.

The particulars of all the samples taken are shown in this table :

Sample No.	Milk Fat	Non-Fatty Solids.	B. Coll.	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphatase Test.	
					Lovibond's Blue Units.	
1	3.85	8.77	Absent in 1 ml.	Conforms		1.5
2	3.52	8.70	Absent in 1 ml.	do.		1.5
3	3.78	8.74	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
4	3.55	8.59	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.7
5	3.41	8.51	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.		1.6
6	3.48	8.66	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.8
7	3.41	8.90	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
8	3.50	8.90	Absent in 1 ml.	do.		1.6
9	3.48	8.70	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
10	3.73	8.73	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
11	3.62	8.70	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
12	4.91	8.57	Absent in 1 ml.	do.		1.4
13	5.10	8.66	Absent in 1 ml.	do.		1.5
14	4.20	8.77	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
15	3.91	8.77	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.4
16	4.18	8.80	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.6
17	3.94	8.78	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.7
18	3.68	8.82	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.6
19	4.80	9.02	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.7
20	3.69	8.79	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.6
21	3.31	8.65	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
22	3.31	8.52	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
23	3.84	8.72	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.6
24	3.60	8.61	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
Average	3.82	8.72	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.		1.5
Standard required	3.00	8.50	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.		2.3

It is worthy of mention that the plant operated at the Grantsbank Creamery is a Cherry-Burrell H.T.S.T. Pasteuriser and was installed in 1944, since which only two samples out of a total of 42 have been disconform to the Order.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1931.

No contraventions of these Regulations were discovered during the year under review.

UN SOUND FOOD.

A list of the condemned foodstuffs dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, is appended herewith:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Bacon	0	0	2	17	12
Beans	0	2	2	20	10
Beef, Frozen	0	2	0	10	0
Beef, Hinds	0	0	3	16	0
Beetroot	0	0	0	1	14
Biscuits	0	0	0	12	8
Bran	0	0	0	15	0
Brisket Beef	0	0	2	2	0
Butter	0	1	0	25	8
Carrots	0	0	0	4	0
Cheese	0	0	2	21	12
Chicken	0	0	0	9	0
Chocolate	0	0	1	7	12
Cod	0	0	0	12	4
Coffee Powder	0	0	0	4	5
Condensed Milk	0	0	0	19	14
Corned Beef	0	19	1	18	4
Corned Mutton	0	1	2	20	0
Crawfish	0	0	0	0	12
Dates	0	1	3	14	0
Evaporated Milk	0	2	2	12	11
Fish Roll	0	0	1	12	0
Flour	0	0	3	12	0
Haddock	0	0	1	12	0
Ham	0	0	0	10	4
Herring	0	0	0	3	0
Household Milk	0	0	0	4	0
Jam	0	0	1	16	8
Jellied Veal	0	0	0	16	0
Kidney	0	0	0	8	0
Lemons	0	0	0	5	0
Ling	0	0	0	13	8
Marmalade	0	0	2	8	0
Mackerel	0	0	0	2	0
Meat Paste	0	0	0	24	6
Meat Pies	0	0	0	16	0
Meat Roll	0	0	2	17	8
Meat and Vegetables	0	0	0	5	0
Mixed Vegetables	0	17	0	17	2
Oranges	0	0	0	4	0
Oxo	0	0	0	4	0
Ox Tongue	0	0	2	18	12
Peas	0	0	2	3	9
Pilchards	0	1	0	0	0
Pork	0	0	1	16	9
Pork Ribs	0	0	0	13	0
Raisins	0	0	1	12	0
Rennet	0	0	0	0	8
Salmon, Grade 1	0	0	0	7	8
Salmon, Grade 2	0	0	0	2	8
Salmon, Grade 3	0	0	0	11	4
Salt	0	0	0	1	8
Sardines	0	0	0	11	14
Sausage Meat	0	1	0	0	0
Shrimps	0	0	0	3	6
Soup	0	0	3	5	14
Spam	0	1	3	1	5
Stewed Steak	0	0	1	1	0
Sugar	0	0	0	1	8
Syrup	0	0	0	12	0
Tea	0	0	1	15	4
Wheat Flakes	0	0	0	18	0
Total	3	0	3	11	9

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

As in former years it falls to be reported that the Slaughter-house is efficiently run and supervised by the Superintendent, Mr Laurence Russell, who succeeded in 1944 to Mr David Emslie, who had occupied that post since 1910.

I am indebted to the Superintendent for the undernoted information which shows the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year.

Stock.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Con- demned.	Partly Con- demned.	Condemnations.		
				Meat. Lbs.	Offals. Lbs.	Livers. No.
Cattle	3,888	100	31	56,601	44,428	915
Sheep	23,068	38	9	1,662	—	Plucks. 1,729
Pigs	790	14	50	4,184	—	111
Calves	1,320	9	—	493	—	14

The usual arrangements for meat inspection were in vogue throughout the year, namely, the detention of any suspected or unfit carcasses or portions by the Slaughter-House Superintendent, and where necessary the examination by Mr Inglis, the Veterinary Inspector.

There are no private slaughter-houses within the Burgh, and throughout the war period the Slaughter-House at Dunfermline has been the Slaughtering Centre for the western area of Fife.

A development of war time meat provision has been the employment of local transport contractors to deliver the meat to the various butchers' shops, and in this respect it falls to be recorded that representations have had to be made to the firm concerned regarding the unsatisfactory manner adopted in transporting carcasses. An improvement followed these representations, although it has been necessary on occasions to take exception to certain unhygienic aspects in the method of transport such as the lack or insufficiency of proper and hygienic coverings for the meat while in course of transit.

A number of necessary repairs have been carried out at certain portions of the Slaughter-House premises, but it must be reported that the structure and layout of this old slaughter-house leaves much to be desired, and the provision of a new slaughter-house suitable for and worthy of the work of slaughtering and preparing animals for human food certainly ought to be placed high on the Council's list of post-war schemes.

Visits were paid on two occasions to the Slaughter-House by Dr Keddle, the Department of Health for Scotland's Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

14 samples of Mince and 11 samples of Sausages were taken under these Regulations and all complied to the requirements of not more than 450 parts sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.

The amounts of sulphur dioxide found were as follows:—

Sulphur Dioxide parts per million.	Mince.	Sausages.
Absent	5	—
Below 100	2	3
Below 100 199	1	7
Below 200-299	2	1
Below 300-399	—	—
Below 400-450	1	—
	11	11

PREMISES IN WHICH FOODSTUFFS ARE PREPARED OR EXPOSED FOR SALE.

The various premises in which foodstuffs are prepared or exposed for sale were visited as far as possible and found to be more or less satisfactory. In certain instances it was necessary to draw the attention of the occupier to the unsatisfactory condition of the W.C. accommodation and also to the need for effecting structural repairs in order to render the premises vermin proof.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Continued attention, as far as circumstances would permit, was given to the requirements of the above Act and the various orders made thereunder, and no contraventions fall to be recorded.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

19 formal samples of Sweet Milk, all of which were genuine, and 5 informal samples of Sweet Milk, all of which were genuine, were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis in accordance with the requirements of the above Act.

The average monthly results of milk samples were as follows :—

	Milk Fat. Percentage.	Non-Fatty Solids. Percentage.	Sediment per 100,000 Parts Milk.
January	3.66	8.64	0.21
February	3.85	8.80	0.19
March	3.69	8.69	0.23
April	4.02	8.63	0.23
May	3.80	8.79	0.23
June	3.77	8.95	0.24
July	3.90	8.86	0.21
August	4.09	8.71	0.23
September	4.45	8.85	0.19
October	3.91	8.78	0.22
November	3.90	8.79	0.20
December	3.56	8.75	0.23
Average for year ..	3.88	8.77	0.22
Standard required,	3.00	8.50	1.50

The foregoing results indicated that the quality and purity of the milk sold in the Burgh were being maintained at quite a high standard.

13 samples of the following articles were taken and sent for analysis to the Public Analyst, who reported on each sample as follows :—

DRIED EGG :

The sample of dried egg was taken from a quantity purchased from a local store by a householder who alleged that it was unfit for human consumption. The Analyst reported this egg contained 5.70 per cent. of moisture and was genuine.

WHISKY :

A sample of whisky was procured from a local public-house and on analysis was found to be 41.3 degrees under proof, the prescribed strength being 35 degrees under proof.

GIN :

A sample of gin was found to be 44.0 degrees under proof.

These cases were reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, but it was ultimately decided for technical reasons not to proceed with prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act, as it appeared that certain defences would be available.

ICE CREAM :

10 samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and a summary of the results of analysis is as follows :—

Number of Sample.	Sugar and		Proteins.	Energy Value Calories per 100 grams.	Bacteria per gram. at 37 C.
	Fat. %	Carbohydrates. %			
No. 84	1.27	15.46	2.93	87	14,000
No. 85	0.70	10.14	5.48	71	28,100
No. 86	2.40	13.52	3.51	92	48,000
No. 87	1.57	15.33	2.36	87	51,000
No. 107	1.46	18.49	2.43	98	6,500,000
No. 108	2.37	13.56	3.37	92	94,000
No. 109	2.16	13.83	3.31	90	8 750,000
No. 110	2.45	19.30	3.25	115	866,000
No. 147	1.49	16.64	3.44	96	198,000
No. 148	8.29	13.22	3.06	144	29,000
Average	2.42	14.95	3.31	97	

The conditions under which Ice Cream is manufactured varies considerably from shop to shop. The best premises are suitably constructed of tiled walls or terrazo, easily cleaned and provided with proper facilities for the hygienic handling of the materials and the thorough sterilisation of the equipment used in the manufacture and sale of the ice cream. In other cases the premises are simply the back shop premises of the usual small shop. It has to be stated that in most cases the occupiers of these premises usually buy in the manufactured article and simply sell from their shops.

Ice Cream, like milk, is a commodity which is very susceptible to contamination, and having regard to the large amount consumed by the Public, it is essential from a public health point of view, that only ice cream which is prepared, manufactured, stored, and sold in a clean and safe manner, should be allowed to be sold. The time is now overdue for the fixing of a standard for quality and bacterial purity, and it is hoped that Local Authorities will soon receive greater powers to deal with this product and the premises in which it is manufactured, stored, and sold.

SHOPS ACTS.

As in former war years it was not possible to do much under these Acts. The earlier closing hours were again enforced during the winter months by virtue of the Defence Regulations.

Inspections were made to certain premises to ascertain if the regulations were being complied with, and it was necessary on various occasions to give advice regarding weekly half-holidays, holidays, closing hours, the keeping and display of the necessary records and forms, and the employment of young people under 18 years of age.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

The undernoted action was taken under the following sections of the above Act :—

SECTION 115 :

55 notices were issued to tenants to keep clean in weekly rotation the common W.C.s, stairs, and passages used by them.

SECTION 117 :

407 notices were served, after inspection of various properties, on owners in terms of this section, to lime-wash common stairs, passages, and W.C.s.

SECTION 164 :

27 rainwater fittings were repaired after notices had been served on the owners or factors concerned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following shows the work performed by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of spread of infectious disease :—

Number of visits to places where infectious disease occurred ...	132
Apartments disinfected	108
Articles disinfected (estimate)	3720
Articles destroyed after death of phthisical patients	18
Notices issued under Sections 50, 53, and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	79
Library notices issued	38

